Wednesday, April 26, 1972
Vaisakha 6, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

Vol. XIV

(April 25 to May 9, 1972/Vaisakha 5 to 19, 1894 (Saka)

Fourth Session, 1972/1893-94 (Saka)

(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 26, 1972/
Vaisakha 6, 1894 (Saka)

[The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the clock MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair]*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of glass

*562. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of glass at present and how does it compare with the production of glass at the beginning of First, Second, Third and Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the new varieties of glass which are now being produced as compared to those which were produced before the First Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The production of glass in the year 1971 was 2,90,000 tonnes. The production in the beginning of first second, third and fourth Five Year Plans was as under :—

1950-51	92,000 tonnes
1955-56	1,25,000 tonnes
1960-61	2,25,000 tonnes
1968-69	2,50,000 tonnes

(b) The new varieties of glass which are now being produced as compared to those which were produced before the first Plan are as under:—

Items produced before first Plan.	New varieties produced during the plan period
1	2
1. Glass Bottles	1. Wired and figured glass.
2. Table and Pressed ware.	2. Safety glass.
3. Lampware.	3. Fibre glass.
4. Glass shells for electric lamps.	4. Glass building blocks.
5. Laboratory glassware.	5. Optical glass.
6. Sheet glass.	6. Capillary glass tubing.
	7. Thin Sheet glass required for microscopic slides.
	8. Glass chatons.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As I find from the statement, the production in the glass industry has gone up immensely to nearly three lakh tonnes within a period of five to six years. Since the annual turnover in the glass industry is now about Rs. 500 crores a year, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he has gone into the details to see whether our country can export more quantities of glass outside and, if so, to which countries they have been able to export thus far and how much we are earning from the exports, and what is the amount of raw material that we are importing for running the glass industry.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Till now we were looking up to self-sufficiency in glass, and now we are almost self-sufficient except in two items ; after that, we will make all attempts to see to what extent we can export.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I just wanted to know what actually we are importing, so far as raw materials are concerned, for maintaining to glass industry and what is the actual export that we are making to other countries in terms of rupees, and how much we are importing in respect of raw materials for the glass industry. That is the point.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD ; I do not have those figures may be with the Ministry of Foreign Trade. About the import, we are importing two varieties of glass : one is plate glass, to the extent of Rs. 13.2 lakhs, and the other one is...

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the raw materials.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He says that those figures may be available in the

Ministry of Foreign Trade. But my second point is very relevant. The question is, after Mr. Kissinger's secret visit to the Soviet Union, and after he came back, what is the amount of glass bangles that we are exporting to the USA from India during the last three years.

Mr. SPEAKER : That needs prior notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : There has been a huge quantity being exported to the USA.

MR. SPEAKER : But how does Mr. Kissinger comes into the Picture ?

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : रेलवे इंजन के आगे जो रिफ्लैक्टर लगता है वह जो हमारे यहां बनता है, उसको नहीं लिया जाता है, बल्कि विदेशों से उसको मंगाकर लगाया जाता है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने बताया है कि वो तरह का शीशा हमारे यहां नहीं बनता जिस को हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं। उसमें से एक प्लेट ग्लास है जो विदेशों से मंगाते हैं जिसका वहां इस्तेमाल होता है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : One of the new verieties of glass that is now being produced is the optical glass. What is the present demand of optical glass in our country? What is the rate of production in Durgapur optical glass factory and is that production enough to meet our demand?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It does not meet our entire demand and we still import optical glass. Durgapur factory is not producing up to the rated capacity and we are taking steps to see that its production reaches the rated capacity.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary dispute

*569. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any reduction in tension at the Assam-Nagaland Border;

(b) when the Sundaram Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the progress made so far in settling the dispute between these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In consequence of the interim agreement brought about by the Adviser on Assam-Nagaland boundary relating to withdrawal of armed police personnel by the two States, the tension along the border has eased.

(b) and (c) . Shri K. V. K. Sundaram, who was appointed as Adviser by the Government of India, is currently examining the boundary problem between the two States. He has been and is at present holding discussions with the State Governments to find out the possibility of an agreed solution to this problem. He expects to submit his report to the Government soon thereafter.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is disturbing to find our own people fighting each other because of border disputes. Is it not a fact that the Assam-Nagaland boundary is clearly defined under the 1925 notification and if so, where is the question of any border dispute? There may be a little adjustments or alignments of areas here and there, will the Government come forth with a definite stand in this regard? New States are coming up in our areas; Manipur Meghalaya, Arunachal etc. If you do not take a definite stand on this matter, people may not recognise the existing borders and there will be trouble. What ts Government's stand on this matter?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government accepts the borders as been obtain at present. But there have they certain disputes in the border areas regarding the alignment of roads, some reserved forests and things like that which have resulted in a sort of a confrontation between two State Governments. It was to study the situation with respect to these disputes thathe Adviser was appointed and in consultation with the State Governments he has visited the areas a number of times and he is trying to bring about an agreement between the two sides so that the tension existing there may be removed.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : The 1925 notification gives the border between Assam and Nagaland. In a statement made in the Nagaland Assembly, the Nagaland Chief Minister says that there is not merely the question of adjustment of the border between Assam and Nagaland but also the restoration of the territory belonging to Nagaland, several squarekilometres of territory given by the Britishers for administrative purposes. What is the stand of the Central Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The House is aware that many State Governments claim territories on one basis or another maybe linguistic basis or geographical situation or consolidation of certain tribes and such other things. The statement of the Chief Minister of Nagaland quoted by the hon. Member mentions Changes which they want to effect. That is why the Adviser has been appointed. Instead of the dispute taking a violent and ugly turn the adviser would consult both the States and try to smooth out things. Whether the State Governments should, or should not, make such claims is not the point at issue here. Claims are made by the State Governments and this is one such instance.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : What was the principle laid down to the commissioner to solve the dispute between Nagaland and Assam? Just now the hon. Member said that the 1925 agreement defines the boundary. Do they claim something beyond the 1925 agreement?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The terms of reference given to the adviser are on the following lines. The adviser will ascertain facts regarding Assam-Nagaland boundary and the need for any adjustment having regard to all the facts of the situation including the provision of section 3 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962. He will consult the Chief Ministers of the two States and such other persons as he considers necessary and try to arrive at a solution likely to promote the welfare and interest of the people of the two States and create faith and goodwill between them. He will also put forward suggestions, if necessary, to maintain peace and tranquillity in the border areas pending his final advice.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : After Independence in the States of India boundary readjustments had been made according to the SRC report on the basis of language. Since nagaland come into existence after that, I want to know whether the Government would consider readjustment of boundary of these regions according to language, instead of maintaining the boundary drawn up by the British?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that some States claim some changes in the boundaries with respect to language or tribes as in the present instance. But the Government have no intention of undertaking wholesale reexamination of the boundaries of the States.

SHRI TARUN GOGAI : Is it a fact that the Adviser of the Government of India suggested joint survey by the Government of Nagaland and Assam in order to settle this dispute but the Nagaland Government refused to co-operate?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that either of those governments is not co-operating. No doubt, there is some tension between the two States. Their armed police force were on the border and some untoward incidents also took place. But we should hope that the adviiser would succeed in bringing some sort of agreed arrangement between the two States through his good offices.

SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will appoint the same Commission, or any other Commission, to make an enquiry into the long-standing serious boundary dispute between Assam and NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh ? If so, when will the commission start its enquiry? If not, why it is not appointed? Is it not a fact that an area of 1,320.6 sq. miles from Arunachal Pradesh has been transferred to Assam by a simple order of Assam Governor's notification of 1951 at the time when the NEFA people were ignorant of their legitimate rights? If so, what is the reaction of the government to this? Finally, will these boundary disputes between Assam and Nagaland and Assam and Arunachal Pradesh be settled according to the Survey of India map of 1925?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This question refers to Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute. The hon Member is asking about the boundery dispute with Arunachal Pradesh, which does not arise out of this.

Pension to Freedom fighters of Indian National army

*570. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters of the India National Army of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have been recognised as political sufferers by Government;

(b) whether a large number of these Indian National Army freedom fighters are now passing miserable days for want of means of livelihood;

(c) whether Government propose to give to the Indian National Army personnel, full benefits of the Scheme prepared by Government for grant of pension to freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no authentic information.

(c) All freedom fighters including ex-I. N. A. personnel, who are eligible under the scheme, are covered by the scheme.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of India will implement from 15th of August, 1972, a scheme for the grant of pension to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the mainland jails for a period of not less than six months before independence, and also to their families where the freedom fighters are no longer alive. The families of martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of the country will also be eligible for grant of pension. The pension, which will normally be for the life time of the recipient, will be sanctioned after taking into consideration the financial condition of the freedom fighter/martyrs and/on their families and the pensions/monthly allowances being received by them from and State Government/Union Territory Administration. The total amount of pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter will not be less than Rs. 200/- per. month and in the case of families it will vary from Rs, 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month. Only one member of the family of a freedom fighter/martyr will be eligible for pension 'Family' imcludes widow, unmarried daughters and mother of the freedom fighter, and sons in exceptional cases where they were unable to establish themelves in life on account of the imprisonment/martyrdom of their father. Applications received after August 15, 1972, will be considered enly for pension from the date of sanction. Freedom fighters. Who can not be granted pension on the ground of their financial status, will be considered for the award of certificates commending their services in the attainment of the freelom of the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The contribution, suffering, sacrifice and martyrdom of INA personnel towards the cause of the freedom struggle is known to all. In a letter from the Home Ministery dated 3. 5.61. No. 42-61/C, it stated that ex-INA pesonnel should be treated as political sufferes. Just now the hon. Minister says that the ex-INA personnel will also be entitled to pension provided they are eligible. The eligibility condition has been laid down in the circular which states that people "who have suffered imprisonment in the mainland jail for a period of not less than six months before independence." It is known to all that the INA personnel, under the great leadership of Netaji Subhae Chandra Boss, fought not in the mainland of India but mainly outside India, though they fought in some areas of the Indian border also. Therefore, if the condition about "mainland" is strictly followed, they will not be eligible for freedom fighter's pension. Secondly, it is also known that after the fall of Japan most of these people, about 20,000 or so, were in concentration camps in Burma and Thailand. They were in concentration camps and not in jail before and after they were repatriated. Therefore, I want to know from the government whether the ex INA personnel will be treated as freedom fighters and whether

these two conditions for eligibility for pension would be deleted so that they would be eligible for the benefits provided to the freedom fighters.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the circular of the Ministry of Home Affairs issued in 1961, which has been quoted by the hon. Member, mentioned that participation in the activities of the INA movement would be held by the Government of India to be at par with participation in the national movement in India. In view of this, ex-INA personnel are treated as freedom fighters so for as the Government of India is concerned and they are eligible for relief in the matter of employment to public services, financial assistance, educational concession to their children, etc. as admissible to political sufferers. The State Governments were also requested that ex-INA personnel in the States may be treated at par with other freedom fighters for the grant of service, etc. and concession sanctioned by the State Governments for freedom fighters in their areas.

As regards this new scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters which the Governmet of India just started and details of which have been given as a part of the answer to this Question, it is an extension of the previous scheme which covered only imprisonment in the Andamans. The various State Governments have schemes for the amelioration of conditions of the freedom fighters and for giving them grants by way of pension or land grants or things like that. In addition to that, the Central Government had also a scheme which covered only those persons who had been in prision in the Andamans. Now, this scheme has been considerably expanded and it covers all those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the mainland for not less than six months before Independence and also to their families where the freedom fighters are no longer alive As regards extending this scheme to the ex-INA personal, as I have said earlier, there are various schemes of different Ministries for which the ex-INA personal are also entitled along with other freedom fighters. This is a special scheme sponsored by the Government for special circumstances and the ex-INA personnel would only be covered by it to they extent the fulfil the conditions that have been laid down here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is very obvious that although the Government has taken pride in saying that the INA people have been freedom fighters. they are being denied having the freedom fighters pension. Thousands of them have laid down their lives and it is on the ashes of those martyrs that we have built up the edefice of our national freedom. The Minister has categorically said that the INA people are not getting the benefit of that pension. He has said that this scheme includes only the cases of those freedom fighters who suffered imprisoment in the mainland for not less than sex moths. He has diffrentiated one part of freedom fighters who fought inside India and who suffered imprisonment inside India from thousands of those valiant INA fighters who fought not only inside India but also outside. Thousands of them sacrificed their lives. Some of them who had been wounded and injured are now living the lives of beggars. Those freedom fighters, according to the Minister, will not be entitled to the benfit of freedom fighters' pension.

The Prime Minister is here and I beseech her, in the name of martyrs, in the name of national freedom, in the name of contribution of those valiant freedom fighters, to make a statement that the INA people will also be eligible to have the benefit of freedom fighters' pension. I request the Prime Minister to make a statement. I appeal with folded hands to the Prime Minister to make a statement whether the INA people will also be eligible to the freedom fighters' pension.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : And their families,

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are, actually, two categories of ex-INA personnel. One category is of those persons who were already employed in the Indian Army but were captured by Japan and Germany and joined the Indian National Army. The other category is of civilians who were mainly employed in the South-Eastern countries during the War and joined the Netaji movement. As regards the first category, all such persons have been treated as ex-Servicemen and they are entitled to all

concessions, privileges, available to other ex-Servicemen in the matter of employment, in the matter of allotment of land, in the matter of educational and medical facilities as well as financial assistance, etc. from welfare funds in time of need. Their forfeited pay and allowance have been restored by the Ministry of Defence. The pensionary award in respect of services rendered by individuals is payable so long as the individual is living. The bulk of the people who belonged to the Indian Army but later joined the INA have been amply covered by conditions which I just mentioned. As regards other persons who have not been covered by this, the Ministries of Education, Health, and other Ministries of Government of India have various schemes for assisting freedom fighters and the second category of ex-INA personnel can take benefit under that. As regards the hon. Member's suggestion that the present rule should also be amended to benifit these people, if any particular instance comes where these persons who have been left out by the present concessons should also be considered for inclusion under the new scheme, Government would sympathetically consider it.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आई० एन० ए० में भाग लेने वालों को उसी कक्षा में रखा जाएगा, जिस कक्षा में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को रखा गया है—यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं सुभाष बाबू की पत्नी और उनकी बेटी जो आस्ट्रिया में हैं, उनकी क्या सहायता की जा रही है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : वह यहां आना ही नहीं चाहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में पहले पूछा जा चुका है और जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है।

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Does this scheme cover the freedom fighters of Quit India Movement of 1942 also ? I understand that they were arrested under the DIR Act and so it is not applicable to them. May I know whether this scheme covers those freedom fighters also ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA It covrrs those persons who were under detention also in addition to those sentenced.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सरकार ने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की रिकगनीशन के लिये जो शर्त रखी है वह यह समझ कर रखी है कि उन्होंने 6 महीने या उस से ज्यादा अर्से के लिये जेल जा कर मुल्क की आजादी के लिए खिदमत की है, लेकिन आजाद हिन्द फौज ने तो अपनी जान खतरे में डाली और मुल्क की आजादी के लिये लड़े, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उनको फ्रीडम फाइटर रिकगनाइज करती है या नहीं ? सवाल मैडिकल फैसिलिटी या एजूकेशनल फैसिलिटी का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि सरकार उनको फ्रीडम फाइटर रिकगनाइज करती है या नही ? और रिकगनाइज करती है तो उनको सारी फैसिलिटीज हासिल होनी चाहिये जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को हासिल हुई है, अगर नहीं करती है तो क्यो नहीं करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो वे दे चुके हैं।

श्री सहायक सम्भली : उसमे फर्क हो गया है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, उन्होने पढ़कर बतलाया है कि जेल जाने वालो को फ्रीडम फाइटर माना गया है, लेकिन आजाद हिन्द फौज वालों के लिये कह दिया कि उनको मैडिकल फैसिलिटी और एजुकेशनल फैसिलिटी मिलेंगी। सवाल फैसलिटीज का नहीं है, सवाल रिकगनीशन का है।

MR. SPEAKER : He gave a very categorical reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We have full sympathy with the EX-IAN personnel.

The problem is only this, that certain categories were already getting help as freedom fighters. Some people had got left out. The attempt now is to include all those who have so far been left out. As my colleague has said, we shall look into this question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : When we come to the question of freedom fighters, Government cannot afford to omit the question of Tana Bhagats of Chhota Nagpur in Bihar. (*Laughter*).

MR. SPEAKER : This is not about Bihar,

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would say that they had set an example which has no parallel in the history of freedom fighters' movement. They started the Civil Disobedience Movement under the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi, with the result that thier lands were auctioned out. In spite of so many specfic legislations, their lands have not yet been restored to them. They have not been given any pension either I would like to know what concrete steps Government propose to take in this regard. Are they going to take some prompt action so that their lands are restored and they are rehabilitated properly ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know why the hon Members feel amused, because this is a very serious problem. Here is a group of people who with great sincerity and courage came quite early into the preedom Movement and because of that, as Shri Kartik Oraon has said, the British Governmet confiscated all their lands. Tana Bhagats have not been helped since. Now, the State Government have some difficulties the lands have since been allotted or sold to others. I do not know exactly, because it all happened long ago before Independence. This is the problem. I must say that my full sympathies are with the Tana Bhagats and I personally feel that matter what the difficulties, we should give them the first choice (*Interruptions*).

DR. G. S. MELKOTE : Some people think that the freedom fighters are only those who fought in the struggle for freedom in British India. People have also fought in the States and the States people I understand, have been omitted while recognising freedom fighters. Would the hon. Minister clarify this point ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This matter is also under consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER . Shri D. P. Jadeja—absent. Shri N E. Horo—absent, Shri Bhogendra Jha—absent. Shri N. K. Sanghi—absent. Shri Chandrappan—absent. Kumari Kamala Kumari.

Four Shift System in Factories in Public Sector and Joint Sector

*575. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to start four shift system in the factories m public sector and joint sector; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : चार पारियां बांटी जायेंगी तो उसका नाजायज फायदा इंडस्ट्री वाले उठा सकते हैं लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हू सरकार इस पर क्या विचार रखती है, चार पारियो मे बांटने के लिए तैयार है या नही ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not know whether any private industry has four shifts We have

allowed only three shifts. So far as the public sector is concerned, we are not thinking of four shifts.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : सरकार आगे विचार रखती है या नहीं ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No, Sir. We are not thinking of it because each shifts is of eight hours and three shifts make 24 hours.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देश में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए और देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए उत्पादन बहुत आवश्यक है । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए और देश की बेकारी समाप्त हो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार चार पारियों की अनुमति देगी ? तीन पारियां तो चल रही है प्राइवेट उद्योगों में उनको भी क्या आप आदेश देंगे कि चार पारी चलावें ताकि बेकारी दूर हो सके ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : To allow four shifts means instead of eight hours' work, working hours will be reduced. To that extent, the economics of a project will have to be gone into. Therefore, it cannot be committed that four shifts can be allowed.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब नहीं दिया है । मैं उद्योग मंत्री से जानना चाहती हूं कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए फिर उन्हीं उद्योगपतियों को और उद्योग खोलने के लिए क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है ताकि बेकारी दूर हो सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action, not a question.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Even 8 hours a day may not be conducive to certain categories of employment because the nature of duties done by these employees is different. Therefore, I want to know whether the Minister will consider taking a selective approach, to see that in respect of those who work in hard type of work, 6 hour can be prescribed.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is a suggestion for action. If the hon. Member gives me the names of those industries where he thinks that the working hours can be reduced, we will certainly examine.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : There are certain very difficult jobs. At least in those cases selective approach can be made.

MR. SPEAKER : This is taken as a suggestion.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We are not thinking of that at the moment.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बेकारी की हालत यह है कि कितने पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार हैं उनसे ज्यादा वे पढ़े-लिखे बेकार हैं । प्रजातंत्र का मतलब है कि कमाओ, बांटो और खाओ । तो क्या सरकार चाहती है तीन शिफ्ट्स के बजाये चार शिफ्ट किये जायें ताकि कुछ बेकारी दूर हो सके और लोगों की समस्याओं का हल हो सके । यहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बैठी हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है जिससे कि बेकारी दूर की जा सके ।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बेकारी की समस्या कैसे दूर होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was replied to.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं आपके माध्यम से औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि चार पारी करने में और 6 घंटे की कटौती करने में कठिनाई हो रही है तो निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कौन सी योजना बना रहे हैं जिससे बेकारी दूर हो सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : To wide a question. It is off the point. Next question,

'वयस्कों के लिए वर्गीकृत फिल्मों का टेलीविजन पर प्रदर्शन

*576. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केवल वयस्कों के लिए वर्गीकृत कुछ फिल्में टेलीविजन पर दिखाई गई थीं अथवा दिखाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अल्पवयस्कों के लिए वर्जित उन फिल्मों को टेलीविजन पर दिखाने के लिए क्या कसौटी अथवा आधार अपनाये गये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No Sir, Occasionally experts from such films have been in the magazine type programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिनों पूर्व इस प्रकार की फिल्में टेलिविज़न पर दिखाई गई जोकि बच्चों के लिए अत्यन्त आपत्तिजनक और उनके दिमाग पर हानिकारक प्रभाव डालने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं टेलिविज़न पर दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्मों का कोई आधार या कोई कसौटी है ताकि वह फिल्में सभी के लिए समान रूप से उपयोगी सिद्ध हों और बच्चों पर भी उनका कोई हानिकारक प्रभाव न पड़े ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : We do not show any films which are meant for adults only on television. No such films has been shown. Only when there is some demonstration and some director or producer is interviewed, some portions of such films are shown which are meant for adults. But very few such films are shown during these days. There is another occasion when some portions of such films are shown. That is, in connection with Chitrahar programme because of the music of the film, and so that is shown. We have got in the television our own method of censorship and a very responsible officer is in charge of that, and he is very careful. Every portion of the film to be shown is reviewed, and only after that such things are shown on the TV.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : बाहर से आयातित जितनी भी फिल्में टेलिविज़न पर दिखाई जाती है उनमें अधिकतर फिल्में इतनी आपत्तिजनक होती है कि वह बच्चों के लिए सर्वथा दिखाई जाने के लायक नहीं है लेकिन उन्हें भी टेलिविज़न पर दिखाया जाता है तो इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : We do not show any films on TV which are not censored by the Censor Board, even films which are brought from outside. So, is no question of showing such films on there TV.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : When do Government propose to consider the question of showing good films on TV ?

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : May I know whether Government would kindly formulate certain policies with regard to the films which are going to be shown on TV, now that we are on the verge of wider coverage through TV and make it clear beyond any doubt that we are not going to allow the social moods of a permessive society abroad to be inducted into India through the medium of TV ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : All possible care is being taken to see that no such films as are really bad for our people are shown on TV. As I have already said, in the TV centre itself, some officer is in charge of reviewing those films, and it is always taken care of not to show any bad film.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since the main question relates to films which are prohibited for minors, I would like to know whether any step is being taken to show some cartoon pictures for children, especially

those meant for the children, whether imported from abroad or produced in India ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATAY : Many times, films are shown for children on TV, that is, films made for children. Also films which we get from outside for the children are also shown on TV.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am talking of cartoon pictures.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not know whether any cartoon films have been shown here, but I shall definitely look into this.

श्री आर. वी. बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि टी वी पर दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्मों को सैंसर करने के लिए सैंसर बोर्ड में एक अफ़सर होता है जिसके कि द्वारा सैंसर होकर टी वी पर फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि अभी कल टी वी फ़ीचर फिल्म "दास्तान" के कुछ अंश दिखाये गये जोकि बहुत अश्लील थे और भद्दे थे ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : माननीय सदस्य देखने क्यों गए थे ? Unless the hon. Minister and the hon. Member have seen the picture, this question cannot be replied to. Nobody else has seen the picture.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल टी वी पर दास्तान फिल्म के जो अंश दिखाये गये थे वह निहायत ही अश्लील और भद्दे थे और वह बच्चों को तो बिलकुल ही दिखाये जाने के क़ाबिल नहीं थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि टी वी पर दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्मों की सैंसर के लिए जो केवल एक अफ़सर नियुक्त है उसके स्थान पर पूरा सैंसर बोर्ड उनको सैंसर करे और तब ही वह टी वी पर फिल्म दिखलाई जा सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो वह देखी थी कोई खास बुरी नहीं थी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बड़े साहब को बुरी लगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उनकी उम्र नहीं है। Next question. Q. No. 577. The hon. Member is absent. Next question. Q. No. 578 Again. the hon. Member is absent. Are they really absent ?

(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA) : They are satisfied with the answers, and, therefore, they have not come.

Setting up of Consumer Industries in Public Sector

*579. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for setting up consumer industries in the public during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the names of the consumer industries set up so far during the period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There are already some public sector units which are manufacturing certain consumer goods (*e. g.* wrist watches, bread, common salt, newsprint, cement, drugs & pharmaceuticals, leather footwear, petroleum products, plastic cable, photo films etc.) Government have further decided that during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the role of the public sector should be expanded and extended to new fields, including consumer industries in which major production gaps are likely to develop in the coming years. With this end in view, some proposal for the manufacture of consumer goods in the public sector are under consideration and feasibility reports for some of these items have been prepared. These reports are under various stages of consideration.

श्री जान सिंह जौरा : इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो सालाना रिपोर्ट छापी गई है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि रबड़ में हम सैल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि रिक्शा ट्यूब टायर और दूसरे टायर ट्यूबस बाजार में ब्लैक में मिल रहे हैं तो टायर व ट्यूबों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई नये टायर ट्यूब्स के कारखाने लगायेगी ताकि उनकी कमी के कारण यह जो उनका ब्लैक चल रहा है वह खत्म हो सके ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने जिन टायर, ट्यूब्स की बाजार में कमी की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है तो वह पिछले कुछ महीनों में वैगंस के आवश्यक मूवमेंट न होने के कारण वह दिक्कत हो रही थी और स्केयरसिटी कंडिशंस हो गई थी। अब एक तो वैगंस का मूवमेंट ठीक हो गया है और दूसरे स्माल स्केल के सैक्टर में टायर, ट्यूब अब काफ़ी संख्या में बनाये जा रहे हैं ; इसलिए अब उनकी कमी नहीं होगी।

श्री जान सिंह जौरा : माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि इधर चंद महीनों में वैगंस के न मिलने से इनकी कमी हो रही थी तो क्या उनकी जानकारी में यह बात है कि ट्यूब्स और विशेष कर रिक्शा ट्यूब्स ब्लैक में बेचे जा रहे हैं यदि हां, तो उनकी सेल पर उनका कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे तो उसके बारे में हम कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री बी. पी. मौर्य : जिस समय हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में कंज्यूमर गुड्स को लेते हैं तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रक्खा जायेगा कि जिन छोटे-छोटे धंधों में लाखों और करोड़ों गरीब इंसान लगे हुए हैं उन उद्योगों को हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में न लायें क्योंकि उन उद्योगों को पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले जाने से हमें बहुत से लोगों को बेकार कर देंगे ? उदाहरण के लिए जैसे जूते बनाने का धंधा है, सूटकेस बनाने का कार्य है या जैसे चमड़े के और कार्य हैं, साबुन बनाने का कार्य या तेल बनाने का कार्य है ऐसे छोटे उद्योगों को सरकार पब्लिक सैक्टर में न लाये। पब्लिक सैक्टर में सरकार उन उद्योगों को लाये जिनमें कि बड़े-बड़े परिवार और करोड़पति और अरबपति लोग लगे हुए है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उसे ध्यान में रक्खा जायेगा।

SHRI K. GOPAL : Today many of the consumer industries are in the hands of foreign monopolists. I would cite the examples of toilets and tobacco. Will Government consider this aspect while fixing priorities for entering into these industries and see that the foreign monopoly in this sphere is broken and these units taken over ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We are not entering this sphere, but we have licensed quite a few Indian industries which will enter in a big way into these spheres. Thus the share and dominion of the foreign companies will come down.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि टायर ट्यूब की कमी पटना नगर में बहुत ज्यादा है और क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां 200, 300 रुपये अधिक लेकर उसकी बिक्री हो रही है ? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि वहां के ट्रक डीलर्स असोसियेशन ने इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और कोई मेमोरेंडम भी आप के पास भेजा है, यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : ट्रक टायरों की कठिनाई के बारे में मैंने बिहार सरकार के साथ बातचीत की थी। बिहार सरकार ने उस कठि-

नाई को हल करने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक व्यवस्था की है और उसके बाद बतलाया गया है कि स्थिति में अब काफी सुधार हुआ है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: May I Know how the Government proposes to maintain the price line, because the consumer price index has risen from 181 to 188? I want to know whether the Government proposes to take up the production of some essential Consumer commodities in public sector ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : This is a separate question.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: This is a very important question, Sir. If the Government does not propse to maintain the price line, how can it be checked ?

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has noted this surgestion. Now, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I think the questioner has put a relevant question ; it should come under the public sector, because of the rise in the pruces of consumer goods manufactured in the private sector. So, the question put by my hon. friend Shri Pandey about the price line is important. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any decision has been taken by the Government of India to maintain the price line at a reasonable level in respect of all those commodities which are manufactured in the private sector and not taken up in the public sector ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have put the same question.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Kindly ask the Minister to answer it, Sir. I want to have an idea.

Mr. SPEAKER : If the same question is put by Mr Banerjee, is there a different answer?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Whenever there is a scarcity and there is an abnormal rise in prices, under the Essential Commodities Act we issue orders and the State Governments are supposed to take action and they are supposed to control the prices.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Even in Delhi, the prices have risen; what are their doing.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर के अन्त में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हम कुछ उद्योग खोलने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि उद्योग खोलने के सम्बन्ध में उनका विचार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा? क्या उन क्षेत्रों का भी योजना मंत्रालय द्वारा ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा जो पिछड़े हुए माने गये हैं? विशेषकर जो राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकू इलाकों के क्षेत्र है क्या उन में कोई उद्योग खोलने पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लिया करें तो डाकुओं का नाम मत लिया करें।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : हम लोग इस बात का ध्यान रक्खेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप मध्य प्रदेश का नाम लेते है तो डाकुओं की बात कहते हैं और जब पंजाब का नाम लेते हैं तो शराब की बात कहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर मेरी समझ में नही आया।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने पिछड़े इलाकों के आर्थिक विकास की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। हम लोग उन को ध्यान में रक्खेंगे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the large employment potential in the consumer sector, is the Government considering decentralisation of the consumer goods sector so that the small scale industries may be

able to produce more consumor goods instead of the large scale sector doing it ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We have reserved certain items to be manufactured only in the small scale sector; there, generally new larger industrial units are not licensed, and as for as possible, we are making all efforts to see that those items are only manufactured and the demands are fulfilled by the articles manufactured in the small scale sector.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Sir the hon. Minister has made a reference to cement production. May I know from him as to what is the shortage in cement and whether he is prepared to establish a cement factory in the backward area like Dehra Dun ? A plant was under consideration in the third five year Plan.

SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD . There is a marginal shortage of cement, and there is a proposal also to set up a factory at Dehra Dun.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to have a specific answer to the question as to which are the sectors in the consumer industry which Government propose to take over in the fourth Plan ?

SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD : We have selected certain items about which feasibility reports are being prepared. They include baby food, electric lamp and lamp-making machinery, torch cells, storage batteries, graphite and carbon products and tyres and tubes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Dalda and soap ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Government says, in principle it wants to enter the consumer sector also and a list of a few items has been given which is most unimpressive. May I know what is the total percentage of consumer goods being produced in the public sector out of the total production in the country ? Why does not Government enter into those consumer goods where the profit is the highest ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I do not have the full figures with me at present.

Setting up of Tractor Factory in Rajasthan

*580. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any final decision on the letter of intent issued to set up tractor factory in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether this factory will be set up with foreign assistance ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation, Jaipur were issued a Letter of Intent on the 9th November, 1970, for the manufacture of 'Renault' (46 HP) Agricultural tractors for a capacity of 5,000 Nos per annum in collaboration with M/s Regie Nationale Renault of France. Subsequently the Corporation informed Government that the collaboration arrangements with M/s Renault could not be finalised to mutual satisfaction and they were accordingly negotiating with other parties. A revised collaboration proposal has now been received from the Corporation and is under examination.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारपोरेशन ने समझौता न होने का कोई कारण बतलाया है ? कारपोरेशन ने जो प्रपोजल भेजा है वह कब तक फाइनलाइज हो जायेगा ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We have received this proposal very recently and this is under examination. It is very difficult for us to say by what time it will be finalised, because it depends on the terms on which they would like to enter into an agreement.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : राजस्थान में सीकर जिला सब से बैकवर्ड एरिया है । वहां पर आज छोटे से छोटा भी कोई कारखाना नहीं है । क्या इस जिले के अन्दर यह कारखाना लगाये जाने की कोई योजना हो सकती है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY. It is for the Rajasthan Industrial Development Corporation and the Government of Rajasthan to decide where they will set it up.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े: इस मंत्रालय ने 1970 में राजस्थान स्टेट ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन को ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना लगाने की परमिशन दी थी। लेकिन 1972 तक उन का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। इतने दिनों तक जवाब न आने के कारण क्या दूसरे लोगों को इस से वंचित नहीं किया गया है? क्या आपने कोई समय की सीमा रक्खी है कि इतने दिनों तक रिप्लाई आ जाना चाहिये? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान से आप का कोई ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I think the hon. member did not listen to me. I said, they entered into an agreement—the letter of intent was given on 9th November' 1970—and they entered into an agreement with Renault of France. After some talk and after proceeding with it for some time, they ultimately informed us that this collaboration is not going through. After that, they have come with revised proposals with other parties. Therefore, there is no question of cancellation.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली: एक तरफ तो जोत की अधिकतम सीमा घटाने का गवर्नमेंट का प्रपोजल है और दूसरी तरफ ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना खोलने की बात है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इन दोनों बातों में असंगति नहीं होगी?

सभापति महोदय: यह तो आपकी राय है। मंत्री महोदय इस का क्या जवाब देंगे?

(Interruption).

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no contradiction about it. Frist of all, for a small holding, a small tractor can be used and a big tractor can be used by several owners pooling their resources together in the form of a cooperative or joint farming. I do not see any contradiction in it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rethinking on new Industrial Units—Accent on Expansion

*561. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Economic Times* dated the 28th February, 1972 under the caption "Rethinking on new Units—Accent on Expansion"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While it has always been the Government's endeavour to allow maximum utilisation of existing manufacturing capacities in the country, the Government decision to allow substantial expansion or setting up of new industrial undertakings in different industries would, subject to its overall socio-economic policy, vary from industry to industry depending on the stage of development of the industry in the country, regional dispersal of the production of items of mass consumption to facilitate easy distribution, and the need for introducing competition, accelerating economic growth and preventing concentration of economic power.

Masani Committee Recommendation on Staff Reorganisation

*563. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised scales recommended by the Masani Committee on staff reorganisation differ in some cases from those announced by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comparative statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1855/72].

काश्मीर स्थित अवामी कार्यवाही समिति के अध्यक्ष का आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार के बारे में कथित वक्तव्य

*564. श्री कमल मिश्रा मधुकर : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि काश्मीर स्थित अवामी कार्यवाही समिति के अध्यक्ष मौलाना फारूख ने हाल ही मे कहा था कि काश्मीर के लोग आत्मनिर्णय का अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए हर प्रकार का बलिदान करने को तैयार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य 31 मार्च, 1972 को श्रीनगर में जामा मस्जिद पर मौलाना फारूकी द्वारा दिये गये भाषण का उल्लेख कर रहे है । 2 अप्रैल, 1972 के पैट्रियट के अनुसार मौलवी फारूकी ने अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ कहा था कि "काश्मीर राष्ट्र आत्म-निर्णय के मूल अधिकार को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब कुछ बलिदान करने को तैयार है ।"

(ख) सरकार ऐसे वक्तव्य को अवास्तविक, अनुत्तरदायी और पूर्णत: आपत्तिजनक समझती है । सरकार ने, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, भारत की अखन्डता और प्रभुसत्ता को खण्डित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई किसी गतिविधि को विफल करने के लिए कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की है और करेगी ।

Economic Imbalances due to inequitable Distribution

*565. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether hitherto the emphasis in planning has been either on the creation of additional production capacity or on more production through disversification or increased productivity with little or no attention paid to the problem of distribution of the benefits of planning ;

(b) whether as a consequence of this, planning has resulted in economic imbalances with no equitable distribution of benefits among various sections and classes of people as well as among various regions and States ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to evolve a national distribution policy to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) While emphasis has been laid in successive plans on increases in production capacity, diversification of production and increased productivity, importance has also been attached to the problem of the distribution of benefits through the creation of employment opportunities, reduction of inequalities in income and wealth, and a more even distribution of economic power.

(b) The expectation that the growth in national product would, take care of the existing imbalances has not materialised, nor have imbalances between regions and classes of people been rectified to the extent expected.

(c) Government is considering to evolve a suitable policy to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of planning.

Studies Undertaken by Work Study Unit of P & T Board

*566. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of studies by Work Study Unit of P & T Board completed in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 separately ; and

(b) the number of these implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Sir, the required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

	For Sections/ Officers in P & T Directorate	Field units	Total
(a)			
(i) 1969-70	30	15	45
(ii) 1970-71	59	14	73
(iii) 1971 72	6	12	18
Total :	95	41	136
(b)			
(i) Fully implemented	90	12	102
(ii) Partially implemented	—	3	3
Total :	90	15	105

American Citizens Visiting Cochin

*567 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some American citizens including two ladies and one magician visited Cochin recently without any visa ;

(b) if so, how they managed to get into the country without visa and what was the purpose of their visit ; and

(c) the name of persons they contacted at Cochin and the nature of their relationship with these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). An American magician, and some other foreigners are reported to have visited Cochin in October, 1971. It is understood that they were in possession of valid travel documents and that they gave some magic performances.

(c). They are understood to have contacted some local persons, in connection with arrangements for their shows and also the Managing Trustee of an Institute in Bombay, mainly for business discussions.

Implementation of new P. L. I. Proposals

*568. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new proposals of Postal Life Insurance as enumerated on page 29 of the Annual Report of Posts and Telegraphs Department 1970-71 have been finalised and implemented ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The following new paoposals regarding postal life insurance have been mentioned on Page 29 of the Report 1970-71 (Activities) of the Posts and Telegraphs Department :—

(a) Introduction of Non-medical business.

(b) Issue of convertible whole Life Policies.

(c) Appointment of registered private medical practitioners.

(d) Issue of Endowment Assurance policies maturing at age 35 years.

(e) Revival of lapsed policies on receipt of arrear premia in instalments.

(f) Adjustment of non-credits of premia against unadjusted and lump credits up to March 1965.

(g) Rationalisation of procedure of work in circle offices.

Proposals (b), (d) and (e) have been finalised and implemented. Proposal (a) has been accepted and will be implemented with effect from 1.6.72. Proposal (c) has not been accepted. Proposals (f) and (g) are under active examination.

(b) (i) Proposal (a) required preparation of a separate Manual, printing of separate forms and training of Inspectors and other staff for this new type of business. The training is now proceeding and the scheme will be implemented with effect from 1.6.72

(ii) Proposal (c) has not been accepted because it was not considered practicable.

(iii) Proposal (f) is still under active examination in consultation with Accountant General, P and T. Its accounting implications are being examined.

(iv) Proposol (g) for rationalising procedure of work in the Circle Offices involves revision of a Manual of procedure of work in Postal Life Insurance Sections of the Circle Offices. This work is in hand.

Set-back to Industrial Production in border areas of Gujarat during Indo-Pak war, 1971

*571 SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial production in border areas of Gujarat was disrupted during the recent Indo-Pak conflict ; and

(b) if so, the extent of set-back to industry and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation regarding withdrawal of disciplinary cases against government employees who participated in 1968 strikes

*572. SHRI N. E. HORO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Employees have submitted a representation to her regarding withdrwal of disciplinary and legal cases still pending against the Government Servants who participated in 1968 Strike ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from time to time, from Central Government employees for the withdrawal of Court cases and disciplinary proceedings panding against the employees who had participated in the strike of September, 1968.

While the policy of Government hass all along been to allow the law to take itd own course, all State Governments ann Union Territory Administrations have beeg advised, from time to time, to have pendinr Court cases scrutinised with a view to teminating the legal proceedings according to law, in cases where there is no sufficient evidence, and also to take steps to expedite the disposal of the pending cases. As a result of this action most of the Court cases have now been disposed off. Action has also been taken by the various Ministries Departments concerned to expedite the disposal of disciplinary proceedings wherever they were still pending. In these circumstances, there is no question of issue of any general orders for the withdrawal of court cases or disciplinary proceedings.

Take Over of Arthur Butler Company Limited, Muzaffarpur

*573. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the report jointly submitted on the 27th February, 1972 by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bihar and Deputy Director, Industries Tirhut Division recommending the taking over of Arthur Butler Company Limited, Muzaffarpur by the Government of Bihar with the co-operation of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) A report from the State Government on this subject has been received early this month and is under examination in consultation with them.

Meeting in connection with tackling of dacoit menace in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

*574. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Home Secretary had held discussions with the representatives of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Utter Pradesh in the first week of April, 1972 on the question of tackling dacoit menace in these States ;

(b) whether the State Governments have sought and Central assistance for dealing with the matter ; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance sought and the reaction of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes. Sir. The Home Secretary held discussions with representatives of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh Government on 27. 3 1972.

(b) and (c). Requests have been received from the three State Governments for providing them with wireless equipments, vehicles arms and ammunition etc. to strengthen their law and order machinery in the dacoity affected areas. These requests have been met to a large extent. In addition, financial assistance for the construction of feeder roads connecting the interior areas to the main roads has also been given.

A high level study team comprising representatives drawn from the various Ministries and the Planning Commission has been constituted to go into these problems and formulate a plan for the eradication of this menace. The study team recently visited affected areas to acquaint itself first hand with the problems on the ground.

Slow-Speed News in Hindi

*577, SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce slow-speed news bulletins in Hindi over All India Radio of new Delhi Station;

(b) if so, the main features there of; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to use local words in the news than literature Hindi words ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTION (SHRIMATI NANDANI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is AIR's policy to use spoken Hindi words in its news bulletins as far as possible.

Survey for Utilisation of Capacity in Engineering Industry

*578 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently conducted a survey of a number of Companies in the Engineering sector;

(b) whether the study brought out the facts that utilisation of their capacity has been decreasing and if so, the quantum of decrease during 1971; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken for full utilisation of the capacity of engineering units in the country and if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libaray Sec.* No. LT—1856/72]

Expansion of Rocket Building Unit at Thumba

3969. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to, expand the rocket building unit at Thum ba and

(b) If so, the steps taken in that direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department has already sanctioned propsal for the expansion of Rocket Fabrication facility. The work has already commenced.

Investment In Film Industry

3970. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money invested in film industry during the year 1970-71, State-wise;

(b) the total number of the people employed during the aid period; and

(c) the total amount of income (Gross) from the said industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Precise information State-wise for 1970-71 is not available. However, according to one estimate the total investment in the film Industry is Rs. 150 crores approximately.

(b) (c) Precise information is not available.

Research made by South India Textile Research Association, coimbatore

3972. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Willthe Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) wherher the south India Textile Research Association of Coimbatore has undertaken a research programme for making the cotton textile more durable; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). South India Textile Research Association(SIMRA.) has not done any work on durability of cotton textiles. However, somef undamental work by said Association on improving the strength of the cotton fibres is in progress at present.

खंडवा इन्दौर टेलीफोन लाइन का असन्तोषजनक कार्य संचालन

3973. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाइन मैनों को आवाज की सुविधा न होने के कारण खंडवा-इन्दौर टेलीफोन लाइन का कार्य संचालन सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहता, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) लाइन मैनों की आवाज की सुविधा न होने के कारण खंडवा और इन्दौर के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में स्वयंचालन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

3974. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में इस समय कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं; और

(ख) उक्त जिले में कनेक्शन देने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 927.

(ख) 28.

राज्य पुलिस को परिवहन और संचार उपकरणों से सुसज्जित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश की अतिरिक्त सहायता

3975. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य पुलिस को अच्छे परिवहन तथा संचार उपकरणों से सुसज्जित करने तथा पुलिस कर्मचारियों को और अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अतिरिक्त सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) गत कुछ वर्षों में विशेषकर राज्य के डाकूग्रस्त भागों के सिलसिले में पुलिस की कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये वायरलैस सैट, मोटर गाड़ियां, हथियार बुलेट-प्रूफ जैकेट एवं अन्य उपकरण प्राप्त करने हेतु पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, पुलिस की गतिशीलता को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से दुर्गम बीहड़ क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच सकने के लिये सम्पर्क तथा फीडर सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये भी तदर्थ वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है । साथ ही, राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में पुलिस बल को उत्तम उपकरणों से लैस करने, गतिशीलता बढ़ाने तथा सामान्यतः अधिक कारगर बनाने के लिये 'राज्यों में पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण' की योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय निधि से भारी सहायता का लाभ उठाया गया है ।

राज्य सरकारों की अन्य मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Per capita annual expenditure on research and development in the country

3976. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether the per capita annnal expenditure on Research and Development in India was only Rs. 2.40 in 1965 as compared to Rs. 83.2 in U. S. A. and Rs. 300 in Britain;

(b) if so, the main reasons of such situation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve such situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The per capita annual expenditure on research and development in India, U. S. A. and Britain in 1965 was Rs 2.25, 832.50 and 298.50 respectively.

(b) Amongst the reasons for low per capita expenditure on R&D in India are (i) much larger population and much smaller GNP as compared to those of U. S. A. and U. K.; and (ii) various other competing demands which have to be taken into consideration while allocating funds in a developing economy.

(c) The Government is well aware of this position and has made larger and larger allocations for R&D. Thus the allocation of Rs. 85 crores in 1965 on R & D has gone upto Rs. 173.37 crores in 1970-71 and the estimated expenditure for 1971-72 stands at Rs. 214 crores.

Number of films produced in India as as compared to Japan and U. S. A.

3977. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of films produced during the year 1971, language-wise; and

(b) how does this production compare with that of Japan and U. S. A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IN FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As per newspaper reports, India produced more films than U. S. A. and Japan in 1971. However, precise comparative figures are not available.

STATEMENT

Number of Indian feature films produced (i. e. certificate by the Central Board of Film Censors) during the year 1971 with language-wise distribution

Hindi	117	including Hindustani, Bhojpuri, Maithili, Chattisgarhi.
Telugu	85	
Tamil	73	
Malyalam	52	
Kannada	36	including Tulu and Konkani
Bengali	30	
Marathi	23	
Assamese	5	
Urdu	4	
Gujarati	3	
Punjabi	2	
English	1	
Oriya	1	
Sindhi	1	
	433	

F.C.I. Money invested in production of films

3978. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total amount of money invested by Film Corporation of India in the production of films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): The Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 202.07 lakhs for production of films, from inception upto 31 March, 1972.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3979. श्री बालचन्द्र सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये; और

(ख) उसकी जिलेवार रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तथा (ख) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में, भारत अल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड का कोरबा अल्युमिनियम प्रोजेक्ट (बिलासपुर जिले में), सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का गंधार प्रोजेक्ट (रायपुर जिले में) और राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम का बेलाडीला नं० 5 प्रोजेक्ट (बस्तर जिले में) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक स्थापित किये जा चुके है।

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों से मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में विगत तीन वर्षों मे औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र, जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों और आवेदनपत्रोंकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या।	जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की संख्या	जारी किये गये आशय-पत्रों की संख्या
1969	23 (16)	3 (2)	2
1970	85 (26)	2	9 (7)
1971	105 (72)	20(5)	31 (21)

टिप्पणी—कोष्ठक मे दिये गये आंकड़ें नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमो के बारे मे है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, विगत तीन वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक के पास पंजीकृत लघु एककों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	संख्या
1969	2637
1970	225
1971	1344

इन लघु एककों का जिला वार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Fund allotted to Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3980 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allotted by Union Government to Madhya Pradesh for establishing Small Scale Industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) the details of new industries which are being established and which have started functioning region-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A sum of Rs. 344.00 lakhs was allotted by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh for setting up small scale industries, including the establishment of industrial estates, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 109.24 lakhs was spent upto the end of March 1972.

(c) The states Government have been requested to furnish the necessary information which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unutilised Funds for Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3981. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half of the fund allotted in Fourth Five Year Plan for establishing small scale industries in favour of Madhya Pradesh remained unutilised: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. About two-thirds of the year-wise allocations have been utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of advertising services to other Stations of A. I. R.

3982. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of extending the advertising services to other Stations of A. I. R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Yes, Sir. Commercial Service will be extended to ten more Vividh Bharati Centres, *viz.* Jaipur-Jodhpur, Patna-Ranchi, Trivandrum-Calcutta, Bhopal-Indore, Cuttack and Srinagar during the Fourth Plan period.

Number of films Telecast in a year

3983. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films in Hindi and other regional language shown through Television in one year; and

(b) the break up of the above figure language-wise and whether any disparity exists between the different languages and if so, the steps being taken to remedy the disparities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). 64 films in Hindi and 21 in regional languages were telecast in 1971. The language-wise break-up of the latter figure is as under :—

Assamese	1
Bengali	4
Bhojpuri	1
Gujarati	1
Kannada	2
Malayalam	2
Marathi	2
Oriya	1
Punjabi	4
Tamil	2
Telugu	1

No disparity exists in the selection of different regional language films. The main considerations in their selection are their quality and availability.

Setting up of Scooter Plant in Patna

3985. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted licence to any party for setting up of a scooter manufacturing plant near Patna in Bihar State :

(b) if so, the name of the party; and

(c) whether the plant will be set up with foreign collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Maharani Durgeshwari Sahi, B. A., Patna has been granted a letter of intent on the 25th August, 1971 for the setting up of a new industrial undertaking at Patna in the State of Bihar for the manufacture of scooters for a capacity of 24,000 nos. per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

Conversion of Cuddappah and Visakhapatnam Station into full fledged Stations

3986. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert Cuddappah and Visakhapatnam Stations into-full-fledged Stations; and

(b) whether Government also propose to start an external bulletin for the benefit or Telugu speaking people in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Visakhapatnam is proposed to be converted into a full-fledged Station during the current Plan. The upgrading of Cuddappah by setting up Studio

will be considered at the time of formulating the next Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

Assistant regional officer in Andhra Pradesh

3987. SHRI K. KODANA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether States like Orissa and Tamilnadu with lesser number of Field Publicity Units were provided with a post of Assistant Regional Officer, while Andhra Pradesh is denied the same post and if, so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) wherher Radio Stations in many of the States have *pucca* builings whereas in Andhra Pradesh they have only rented a dilapidated building and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Assistant Regional Officers are appointed to assist Regional Officers or to hold charge of field publicity units on the basis of the volume of work in the regions or units concerned as well as the special need of some regions for compaigns in the border or tribal areas situated within the region. At present there is no Assistant Regional Officer in Andhra Pradesh while there is one in Orissa to meet special needs and one in Tamil Nadu who is in charge of a field publicity unit. However, a work study of the staffing pattern of the Regional Offices of the Directorate of field Publicity has been undertaken and the recommendations of the study are awaited. Deployment of Assistant Regional Officers in the regions will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations.

(b) Radio Stations are located in private rented buildings in many of the States. Such arrangements have had to be made wherever permanent A. I. R. buildings for the Station do not exist. During the current Plan, permanent studios are being set up at Vijayawada and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठ तथा उनकी राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियां

3988. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान हमारे देश में पाकिस्तानियों की भारी संख्या में घुसपैठ तथा उनकी राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों सम्बन्धी शिकायतों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व आगरा छावनी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर शत्रु के आक्रान्ता विमानों को संकेत करते पाये गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को अपराधी पाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या ऐसे तत्वों की अभी भी तलाश की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ग) . युद्ध के दौरान असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, पंजाब अथवा गुजरात में ऐसे कोई घुसपैठिये ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं । पश्चिम बंगाल में तीन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले अथवा जासूस होने के सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किये गये और कानून के अनुसार उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जम्मू और कश्मीर में कुछ सशस्त्र सैनिकों ने पूंछ और राजौरी क्षेत्रों में घुसपैठ की। भारतीय सुरक्षा दलों द्वारा कुछ मार दिये गये और कुछ पकड़ लिये गये।

(ख) किसी भी सीमावर्ती राज्य में अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरे में कोई ऐसी घटनाएं ध्यान में नहीं आई। जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में एक ऐसी शिकायत की जांच की गई किन्तु वह साबित नहीं हुई।

Research made in Government Laboratories to Find out Substitute for Tallow

3989. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research is being made in Government Laboratories to find out a substitute for Tallow which is imported at present; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISIRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) . Investigations on Tallow substitute are being carried out at (i) Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Hyderabad and (ii) Indian Instiute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad is working at a pilot plant scale on hydrogenation of Castor and Cottonseed oils as Tallow substitute in Rubber industry.

IIP has completed laboratory scale work on synthesis of fatty acids by oxidation of higher paraffins or wax. Further development work is in progress in collaboration with industry.

Inflow of Foreign Money During Elections

3990. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at some places during recent Election, C. I. A. has spent huge money on certain candidates to defeat the candidates belonging to the Ruling Party;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press reports in some of the newspapers about C. I. A. 's activities in Indore and other places; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government keeps a continuous watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations including C. I. A. However, Hon'ble Members will appreciate that no public interest would be served by Government disclosing the details of what it does to counter such activities.

कांग्रेस और भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी चुनाव समझौते के बारे में आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली से समीक्षा

3991. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के समीक्षक ने गत चुनावों की समीक्षा करते हुए इस बात को प्रसारित किया है कि यदि कांग्रेस के साथ भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का चुनाव समझौता नहीं होता तो इस दल को बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यो में इतनी सीटे नही मिलती;

(ख) यदि हा, तो आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से केवल एकतरफा और कांग्रेस का प्रचार करने का क्या औचित्य है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) से (ग). उल्लिखित कथन उस टिप्पणी का अंश था जो एक पत्रकार ने आकाशवाणी; दिल्ली से प्रसारित एक समीक्षा में चुनाव परिणामों के बारे में अपने विचार देते हुए की थी ।

इन समीक्षाओं का उद्देश्य किसी दल का प्रचार करना नहीं, अपितु श्रोताओं के लाभ के लिए एक ऐसा मंच उपलब्ध करना है जिस पर विभिन्न विषयों के विशेषज्ञ सामयिक मामलों पर चर्चा तथा उनका निर्वचन एवं मूल्यांकन कर सकें ।

Amalgamation of Hill areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and himachal Pradesh

3992. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a statement made by the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister on the 16th March, 1972 regarding the amalgamation of hill areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have reported that the Chief Minister did not make any statement on 16th March, 1972 on the subject. However, during a press conference on 17th March, 1972, the Chief Minister is reported to have merely stated that "all hills are welcome, but it is primarily for them to decide if they want to join us."

(b) The Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Alleged partisan AIR Broadcast during Assembly Elections

3993. SHRI SAMAR GUPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Opposition Parties complained against broadcast made by AIR during the last Assembly elction and accused them of adopting partisan attitude in favour of the Congress (R) election campaign;

(b) whether AIR widely covered the election speeches and statments made by the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers and other Congress (R) leaders denying similar opportunities to leaders of other parties; and

(c) whether Government will place all these texts of broadcasts made in English, Hindi and other regional languages in connection with the last Assembly election in the form of news broadcasts, commentaries and other items on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) While such views have been reported in the Press and expressed in other forums. no such complaint has been received by the All India Radio.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Copies of major news bulletins in English and Hindi are furnisned to and are available in the Parliament Library.

Alleged involvement of foreign powers in anti-Prime Minister propaganda in Madhya Pradseh

33994. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be plesed to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Patriot' dated the 21st March, 1972 that the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister has expressed concern at the suspected hand of foreign powers in the anti-Prime Minister propaganda in Madhya Pradesh during the recent election time ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Government keeps a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the CIA. However, Hon'ble Members will appreciate that no public interest would be served by Government disclosing the details of what it does to counter such activities

Investigations conducted by central bureau of investigation.

3995. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of investigations completed by Central Bureau of Investigation with regard to financial misappropriation and

unaccounted money and illegal property from 1967 to 1971 ; and

(b) the number of those among them recommended or referred for punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) C. B. I. completed investigation in 8258 cases of bribery, disproportionate assets, causing illegal pecuniary advantage and misappropriation etc. relating to public servants from 1967 to 1971.

(b) out of the cases mentioned (a) above, 1789 cases were recommended for prosecution while 4860 cases were referred for departmental action during 1967 to 1971.

Cases against officers being investigated by C. B. I. in West Bengal

3996. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any I. A. S. or I. P. S. or I. C. S. Officers cases in West Bengal are being investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation : and

(b) if so, when the investigation is likely to be completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One case of an I. A. S. Officer of West Bengal is under investigation by the C. B. I.

(b) The investigation is likely to be completed shortly.

Liberalised scholarship scheme for Sainik School students

3997. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether liberalised scholarship scheme, formulated by Government in 1968, for Sainik School students selected from Union Territories did not provide any benefit to the pre-1968 students ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any representation has deen received from Parents Association in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) . The rates of. Scholarship and the Means Test in the case of Scholarship scheme for boys of Union Territories studying in Sainik Schools were modified on the basis of Cabinet decision taken in Agust 1967 and made applicable to student admitted to these schools from the first new session thereafter commencing from January 1968. The old beneficiaries continued to be governed by the old scheme.

(c) Yes; Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Import of Industrial Items from U. S. S. R.

3998. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the USSR his offered to supply on commercial terms industrial items for a number of industries in the public as well as private sector in India ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the offer made by the Soviet Union ; and

(c) whether Government have considered the offer and taken any decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A list of enterprises regarding which commercial terms could be offered by the Soviet organisations to the interested parties in India in the public and private sector has recently been received. This list contains the broad details of 58 items in respect of which collaboration could be offered by U. S. S. R. The possibilities of Indo-Soviet collaboration in these fields have been brought to the notice of the Ministries/Deptts. of the Govt. of India and the representative organisations of Industry and Trade.

TV Training abroad

3999. SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether TV personnel are being sent abroad for training in Television even thought a TV Training Institute has been opened in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : TV traning Institute at Delhi imparts basic training in TV production technical operations. TV personnel are sent abroad as and when necessary for providing advanced training in TV techniques teacher-training and acquainting them with the latest developments in other countries.

Revised pay scales for T. V. staff Artistes

4000. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will th Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to announce revised pay scales for the staff artistes in Television Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध के बारे में समाचारपत्रों की प्रतिक्रिया

4001. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय तथा युद्ध से पूर्व कुछ समाचार पत्रों ने भारत की आलोचना की थी और पाकिस्तान के पक्ष को उचित ठहराने का प्रयास किया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है; और

(ग) ऐसे राष्ट्रविरोधी समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) हाल के संघर्ष से पहले बहुत ही थोड़े समाचारपत्रों ने भारतीय नीति की आलोचना की थी और पाकिस्तान के पक्ष को उचित ठहराने का प्रयास किया था।

(ख) ऐसे समाचारपत्रों की समाचार रिपोर्टों और सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियों की निरन्तर जांच होती थी।

(ग) समाचारपत्रों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता है बशर्ते कि वे कानून के उपबन्धों या देश की सुरक्षा के प्रतिकूल न हों इस प्रकार के मामलों में, कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

काश्मीर के बारे में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर विधान सभा में जमातए इस्लामी के नेता द्वारा वक्तव्य

4002 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री पीलु मोदी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जम्मू तथा काश्मीर विधान सभा में जमात-ए इस्लामी के नेता द्वारा दिए गए इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलवाया गया है कि काश्मीर विवाद-ग्रस्त मामला है जैसाकि 2२ मार्च, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में छपा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रोनिकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) उक्त रिपोर्ट में कथित वक्तव्य अनावश्यक, गलत और ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के प्रतिकूल है।

Selection of Casual Drama Artistes for A.I.R. T.V. Centre

4003. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1970 some persons were selected as casual drama artistes for A. I. R. TV Centre in Delhi and that none of them had been called even once for any performance in the last two years :

(b) whether the records concerning the selection of the new artistes were lost and the Centre decided to carry on with the old hands ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to set the matter right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) All except two of the persons selected in 1970 for participation in TV drama have since been called for performance in TV plays. Of the remaining two persons, one could not be contacted The other had been approved for a very specific type of role and it has not been possible so far to give him a performance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्र द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमान्त जिलों का विकास

4004 **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखंड के 8 जिलों में से 3 जिलों, अर्थात् पिथौरागढ़ चमोली, और उत्तरकाशी के सीमांत जिले घोषित किये जाने पर इन जिलों का प्रशासन चलाने के लिए पूरी धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है जिससे इन जिलों का उचित विकास किया जा सके तथा उनके प्रशासन और विकास संबंधी संपूर्ण दायित्व केन्द्र सरकार पर है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमांत जिले घोषित किए जाने के बाद इन जिलो में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नही । इन जिलों के प्रशासन का दायित्व जिसमे विकास योजनाओ का कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है उत्तर प्रदेशों सरकार का है ।राज्य सरकार को सुचारु रूप से कार्य चलाने के लिए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित आधार पर वितीय सहायता प्रदान करती है :—

(1) राज्य की चौथी योजना में शामिल उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र की विकास स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की पद्धति : उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र के योजना परिव्यय मे केन्द्रीय सहायता 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में तथा 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में हैं जब कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य योजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता की सामान्य पद्धति 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 70 प्रतिशत ऋण देने की है ।

(2) गैर-विकास मदों के लिए सहयता की पद्धति

(क) प्रमुख अधिकारियों तथा उसके कर्मचारी वर्ग के वेतन और भतों पर होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति जिसमें निर्माण पर होने वाला व्यय तथा अधिकारियो के लिए अपेक्षित कार्यालय तथा रिहा- यशी आवास का व्यय भी सम्मिलित है, पूर्णतया भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ख) इन जिलों में नियुक्त अन्य अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय के 50 प्रतिशत अंश की प्रतिपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ग) राजस्व, पुलिस तथा लाभ और नागरिक पूर्ति विभागों के गैर-विकास स्कीमों के 50 प्रतिशत व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

(घ) विकास-स्कीमों के व्यय तथा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण और रख-रखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के 75 प्रतिशत अंश की प्रतिपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाती।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आधार पर दो विवरण, जिनमें विवरण-1 1960-61 से 1972-73 तक इन जिलों में प्रारम्भ किए गए विकास कार्यक्रमों पर हुए व्यय की प्रगति दर्शाता है तथा विवरण-2 भौतिक लक्ष्यों की उपलब्धि में हुई। प्रगति दर्शाता है सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं [अन्वाचय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1857/72]

सूचना मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में प्रचार कार्य का पुनर्विलोकन

4005. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1969 में श्रीनगर में कुछ विभिन्न राज्यों के सूचना मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में समन्वय और प्रचार कार्य के बारे में विद्यमान संस्थापत ढांचे की समीक्षा की गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री गम्भीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना मन्त्रियों ने अक्तूबर 1969 के अपने सम्मेलन में सूचना तथा प्रचार कार्यों के करने के मामले में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच विद्यमान समन्वय को नोट किया और प्रयत्न की संभाव्य पुनरावृत्ति के क्षेत्रों का पता करने की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए इस समस्या पर अधिक गहराई से विचार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के तीन और केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन प्रतिनिधियों की एक उप समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया। इस प्रकार गठित उप समिति ने अपनी पहली बैठक में यह फैसला किया कि विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रचार ढांचे के सम्बन्ध में डाटा एकत्र कर उसका विश्लेषण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह मामले पर आगे विचार कर सके। फिलहाल यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Filling up of post of Director General, all India Radio

400. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for dealy in filling the vacant post of Director General of A. I. R.; and

(b) the manner in which this was filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Consideration of the various alternative methods for selecting an officer, in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules could not be completed in time.

(b) The post has been filled up by the appointment, on deputation, of an officer of I. A. S. with effect from 10. 3. 1972.

Abolition of procedure of Police verification of the conducts of the candidates before employment

4007. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is provision for ver-

fication, of character and antecedents before appointment of any candidate ;

(a) whether Kerala Government have abolished verification of character and antecedents of candidates before employment ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not abolishing this system by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir. Character and antecedents of condidates are verified before their appointment to a service or post under the Government of India

(b) and (c) No information is available about abolition by the Government of Kerala of the practice of verification of character and antecedents for employment under that Government. In any case, this is a matter for that State Government to decide in respect of employment under it

So far employment under the Central Government is concerned, verification of character and antecedents of candidates is considered necessary to ensure that persons appointed to public services, are loyal, upright and impartial and are not likely to abuse the confidence placed on them.

Non-Supply of Medicines to P&T staff of by dispensaries in Bihar

4008 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether medicines are not being supplied to the patients by the P&T Dispensaries at Patna and other places on the same day and the employees are to wait to get medicines after two days in case of Second Saturdays and Holidays at Patna and some other places in the state ;

(b) whether the employees are not to wait for days together in getting pathological tests done dueto shortage of Technicians ;

(c) whether the P&T Dispensary staff are not entitled to O. T A. ; and

(d) if the replies to (a) to (c) are in affirmative the steps proposed by Government to improve the condition of the P&T Dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The medicine are supplied to the patients by the P&T Dispensary on the same day except for a few specialists' medicines which have to be indented and purchased locally. These are also supplied as far as possible on the same day but in case prescriptions are received in the evening then the supplies are made on the next working day.

(b) Pathological tests are normally done on the same day if samples are produced. Only in a few cases there is delay of a day are two.

(c) No, Sir. The dispensary staff are not entitled to Overtime Allowance.

(d) A proposal to open an additional P&T Dispensary at Patna is under consideration and when sanctioned this would relieve pressure on the existing Dispensary including the Pathological Laboratory.

Rebel Nagas Activities

4009. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased ta state .

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 24th March, 1972 saying that the rebel Nagas have stepped up their activities in the region and have forcibly collected Rs. 8000 from loyal Nagas in the Tamenglong;

(b) whether the 'Federal Naga Army' has recently intensified its activities in the area and has resorted to a campaign of terror in recruitment of volunteers and exacting money as 'Federal Tax'; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN).(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of the continuing activities of the Naga underground in the Tamenglong areas of Manipur ; but it is not correct that there has been any sudden increase in such activities during the past few weeks.

(c) Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against such unlawful activities.

Holy shrines 'gurdwaras' under Indian possess in after Indo-Pak-war

4011. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased so state :

(a) the names of Holy Shrines and Gurdwaras captured and under our possession after the recent Indo-Pak War ;

(b) whether any representation has been made to Government regarding their religious and historical importance ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)) : a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Memorandum from Census Employees Union Kerala

4012. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Census Employees' Union, Kerala, about their grievances; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the salient features of the Memorandum preferred by the Census Employees Union, Kerala and the steps already taken by the Government, is laid on the table of the House. (Placed *in Library, See.* N. LT-1858/172)

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़तालें

4013. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने कितनी बार हड़ताल की ;

(ख) इस कारण कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया गया और इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को पुनः सेवा में ले लिया गया ; और

(ग) शेष को पुनः सेवा में न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कोई आम हड़ताल नहीं हुई है। तथापि, इस अवधि के दौरान कुछ संगठनों या स्थापनाओं में छुटपुट हड़ताल के कुछ मामले हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जावेगी।

बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

4014. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में बेरोजगार स्नातकों को रोजगार देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या

हैं और उससे अनुमानत: कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी तक इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है। परन्तु योजना आयोग ने हाल मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा है कि वे 1972-73 मे 4.08 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के रोजगार कार्यक्रम तैयार करें। यह इस बात को ध्यान मे रखकर किया गया है कि राज्य सरकार को अधिक से अधिक 2 04 करोड रुपये तक अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हो सकेगी और बकाया राशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा जुटाई जायेगी। इस प्रकार तैयार की गई स्कीम वे 1 मई, 1972 तक योजना आयोग के विचारार्थ भेज दे।

Activities on Indian Assembly of Youth

4015 SHRI P K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Patriot* of the 24th March, 1972, giving details about C I A financed organisation 'Indian Assembly of Youth' and its activities,

(b) whether Government have examined this report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The facts are being ascertained

Commercial Estates for Educated Unemployed

4016 SHRI N. K SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Commercial Estates in different parts of the country for providing employment to educated persons; and

(b) if so, the employment potential that will be created, the financial outlay and the criteria for selection of the areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Programme consisting of five schemes including a scheme for Commercial Estates has been drawn up. A sum of Rs 6.5 crores was provided for these schemes This amount was allocated to the State Governments in December 1971 indicating the amount for each of scheme The State Governments were, however, free to utilise the funds for one or more of the schemes. The implementation of the schemes was left entirely to the State Governments.

Activities of C. I. A. agents in India

4017. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Blitz Weekly of the 18th March, 1972 (Page 3) stating that the C. I A. agents are directly or indirectly trying to infiltrate into the ruling party and in various State Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the relevan newspaper report.

(b) Government keeps a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the CIA. Government has also made it known that such activties are not conducive to the promotion of good relations with our country. However, Hon'ble Members will appreciate that no public interest would be served by Government

disclosing the details of what it does to counter such activities.

Allocation of funds to states for employment schemes

4018 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state .

(a) the general principles adopted or proposed to be adopted in distributing the amount allotted in the Budget for 1972-73 for creating employment opportunities among different States,

(b) the necessary steps taken to distribute this amount on population basis; and

(c) the share of Kerala, if this amount is distributed on population basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 26 5 crores is proposed to be allocated by the Government of India to the State Government in 1972-73 for formulating new special employment schemes over and above the schemes included in the Annual Plans for the benefit of job seekers in the States, on the understaginnd that the State Governments would mobilise additional resources at least to an equal extent for the formulation of employment programmes This amount is proposed to be distributed on the basis of population.

The Planning Commission has addressed a communication to all the State Governments to formulate suitable programmes and forward the same by May 1, 1972 for consideration in the Planning Commission. After these proposals are received and scrutinised, the Planning Commission will accord financial sanction to the schemes in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Kerala Government would be accordingly entitled to an additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1.04 crores. This means that the Kerala Government would be in a position to formulate special employment programmes involving an outlay of Rs. 2 08 crores during 1972-73.

Proposal to set up an institution to impart training for searching air passengers

4019, SHRI PADAM GODWA ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open an institution to impart training to persons in making through search of the air passengers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of foreign exchange regulations by industrial houses

4020. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases have been launched so far against large industrial houses for violation of foreign exchange regulations during the last three years;

(b) the exact nature of offences committed by these industrial houses; and

(c) their final outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OP PERSONNEL : (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There are many large industrial houses in the country with numerous concerns comprised in each of them. Therefore, the desired information will be collected and furnished if the Honourable Member specifies the names of concerns/companies/individuals of the Industrial Houses.

Recommendations of administrative reforms commission on centre-state relations

4021. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on Centre-State financial relations has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken on the various recommendations made therein ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on "Centre-State Relationships" has made certain recommendations relating to financial arrangements between the Centre and the States. The report is under consideration.

Complaint against Narela Police Station, Delhi

4022. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Narela Police Station authorities (Delhi) refused to entertain a complaint from the Government Girls, Higher Secondary School, Doraipur Kalan (Kanjhawala) Delhi regarding theft in the school on 28th March, 1972;

(b) whether the complaint was recorded only after the school Principal threatened to report to the higher authorities; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Police Station authorities concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) : (a). No.

(b) It is not correct that the report was registered only after the school Principal threatened to report to higher authorities. A report was lodged with the Narela Police Station on 24.3.1972 by Shri Bhup Singh Chowkidar of the school regarding theft of electric fans of the school. The report was registered *vide* FIR No. 58 dated the 24th March, 1972 u/s 457/380 IPC.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को दिये जाने वाले समाचारों की भाषा

4023. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 30 मार्च, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' (प्रातः काल संस्करण) के अन्तिम पृष्ट पर हिन्दी सूचना विभाग के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले समाचारों को मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में तैयार किया जाता है अथवा हिन्दी में ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी में किये गये भाषणों आदि का पहले अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया जाता है तथा फिर इस अंग्रेजी अनुवाद का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। वित्त मन्त्रालय की स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट ने पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों के कार्यभार का अध्ययन किया है। उनकी सिफारिशों में कुछ पदों जिनमें हिन्दी प्रचार का कार्य करने के लिए स्वीकृत कुछेक पद भी शामिल हैं, का कम किया जाना निहित है। बहरहाल मामले पर स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट के साथ बातचीत चल रही है और कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) समाचारपत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले अधिकांश प्रेस रिलीज अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवादित किए जाते हैं, लेकिन फीचर लेखों सहित अनेक रिलीज मूल रूप से हिन्दी में भी तैयार किए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

भारत स्थित विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

4024. **श्री सुधाकर पाडे** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "रौटरी इण्टरनेशनल ज्यूरिख" द्वारा प्रकाशित "एड वैंचर इन सर्विसिज" नामक पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 71 पर दिखाए गये भारत के नक्शे की ओर दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिनांक 26 मार्च, 1972 के वाराणसी के दैनिक "आज" के प्रातःकालीन सस्करण के पृष्ठ 3 पर प्रकाशित समाचार के प्रकाश में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या अनेक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्लब और संस्थान जिनकी शाखाए इस देश में हैं, भारत विरोधी प्रचार कार्य में सलग्न हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अमरीकी अकादमी, रामनगर वाराणसी जैसे सस्थान भारत के हितों की सेवा में लगे है और यदि हां, तो उनके कार्य क्या हैं और इन संस्थानों के विरुद्ध भारतीय जनता में व्याप्त रोष के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार ने भी प्रैस रिपोर्ट देखी है । मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नही है ।

(घ) वाराणसी में स्थित अमरीकी अकादमी, दक्षिण एशिया कला और संस्कृति का अध्ययन और शोध करने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित की गई थी । सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ अवसरों पर, अमरीकी सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध करने के लिए अकादमी के सामने प्रदर्शन हुए थे ।

Loss of invaluable collection of postal stamps in tellicherry

4025. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIS Reb pleased to state :

(a) whether an invaluabe collection of postal stamps preserved by generation of people were burnt to ashes as a result of communal riot in Tellicherry in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether any proposals were received regarding the replacement of the same ; and

(d) if so, the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Kerala, in the disturbances at Telicherry in December, 1971 the house of the Secretary, Kerala Philatelic Bureau, was set on fire. A large collection of stamps is alleged to have been burnt. The State Government have not been able so far to assess the value of the loss.

(c) In a memorandum received from Shri C. K. Chandrappan, request has been made for the restoration, as far as possible, of the lost collection of stamps.

(d) In regard to the incident of arson a case has been registered and is being investigated according to law. Three persons have been arrested. It is understood that the State Government is having further inquiries made for assessment of the loss.

Panel of experts to suggest standardisation of Major Items of Equipment required in Fertiliser Units.

4026. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the desirability of appointing a panel of experts to suggest standardisation of Major items of equipment required in the fertilizer units ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). An Expert Committee has been set up by the Government for development of chemical Industries. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to determine and suggest standardized capacity of various chemical plants, wherever possible. This Committee has set up a Working Group on plant and equipment required for fertilizer industry and the work of this Working Group is still in progress

Small Car Project after Re-appraisal of Fourth Plan.

4027. SHRI S C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has asked the Ministry of Industrial Development not to proceed further with regard to the public sector plant for small car project till re-appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is availnble ; and

(b) the time by which a final decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time which a final decision on the proposed Small Car Project will be reached.

Creation of Indian Service of Engineers

4028. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of the Central Service of the Indian Service of Engineers is under the active consideration of the Government ; and

(b) if so, tha proprers so for made in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The All India Services Act, 1951, as ammended in 1963, provides, *inter alia*, for the creation of an All India Service in the field of engineering. The service when formally constituted will be an All India Service and not a Central Service. Orders formally constituting the Indian Service of Engineers have not so far been issued, as some of the State Governments, which had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently withdrew their consent or expressed reservations about the constitution of the service. The Government is reconsidering the matter, in consultation with the State Governments concerned with a view to persuade them to participate in the proposed service. No final decision has yet been taken.

कोटा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र

4030. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान मे स्थापित होने वाला परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र कब तक उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा :

(ख) उसकी बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(ग) किसानों, मिल मालिको और नगरो को बिजली किस दर पर उपलब्ध की जायेगी; और

(घ) उक्त केन्द्र से किन राज्यों को बिजली की सप्लाई की जायेगी ?

प्रधानमंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री इलैक्ट्रोनिकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के दो यूनिट हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता 200 मेगावाट है। आशा की जाती है कि पहला

यूनिट जून 1972 में तथा दूसरा यूनिट सन् 1974 में क्रान्तिक हो जायेगा। इसके कुछ माह पश्चात् इसके पूरी तरह चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) इस स्टेशन से उत्पादित बिजली बोर्ड को सप्लाई की जायेगी जो इसे निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ताओं को बेचेगा।

(घ) यह विषय विचाराधीन है।

आंध्र प्रदेश में उद्योगों के उत्पादनों पर बिजली की कमी का प्रभाव

4031. श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश में बिजली की सप्लाई में हाल ही में भारी कमी आ गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने उद्योगों के कार्य में बाधा पड़ी है और उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रतिदिन 9.2 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली उत्पन्न की जाती है व एक मिलियन यूनिट मैसूर से प्राप्त की जाती है जबकि वहां भी (आंध्र प्रदेश) सामान्य आवश्यकता 10·5 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। 15 मार्च, 1972 से मुचकुन्द जलागार (रिजर्वायर) में जल की पर्याप्त कमी के कारण राज्य में लगभग 8.5 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से बिजली की कमी पड़ गई है। मैसूर सरकार ने भी एक मिलियन यूनिट से बिजली का संभरण लगभग 0·4 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन कम कर दिया। अतएव, अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लगभग 1·6 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली की कमी है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सभी ऊंची वोल्टता के उद्योगों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत की कटौती तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के सम्भरण के समय में प्रतिबन्ध अधिसूचित किया है।

दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1971 तक राज्य में लगभग 995 हैवी वोल्ट के औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता थे। इन उद्योगों में उत्पादन की कमी का पता नहीं है। सिंचाई तथा विद्युत शक्ति मंत्रालय, राज्य के लिए केरल से तमिलनाडु ग्रिड के माध्यम से विद्युत शक्ति उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

Representation from Cigarertte Manufacturers

4032. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have received any representation from the cigarette manufacturers recently; and if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Government have not received any pepresentation from the cigarette manufacturers recently.

Representations were received from the Cigarette Manufacturers Association and others, including from some Members of Parliament durlng 1969, 1970 and 1971. The main point raised in these representations was that the foreign majority share holding companies should not be allowed to expand since they were already holding monopoly in the cigarette industry. Government's policy in this regard was announced in reply to an Unstarred Question No 9406 answered in the Lok Sabha on 13.5.1969 which runs as follows :

> "Government's policy is to encourage production of cigarettes by Indian owned firms to take care of the increased demand. Government is also encouraging the establishment of companies which are 100% Indian owned"

In pursuance of this policy 18 letters of intent have been issued to the India companies for the manufacture of cigarettes.

National employment fund

4033. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps, taken by Government to create a National Employment Fund of

Rs. 1,000/-crore as suggested by Seminar on Employment in Bangalore held in 1970; and

(b) the categories of workers on which this amount will be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Government have not received any recommendations or any information about such seminar.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Indians in Foreign Companies

4034. SARI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Indians employed in foreign companies in India;

(b) whether there has been a steady decline of representation of Indias in foreign companies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The number of Indians employed in Foreign firms in the salary range of Rs. 2001 and above is 9209.

(b) and (c) . The percentage of Indians employed in the salary range of Rs 2001/ and above has increased from 40.8% in 1961 to 89% in 1971.

Compensation for Acquisition of Companies

4035 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOMENT be pleased to state total compensation paid for acquisition of the Companies taken over by Government during the last three years under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Information is the 'Nill.'

Financial and Technical Assistance to Leather Industry

4036. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme propose to give financial and techinical assistance to the leather industry of our country to make it modern and export-oriented ;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum thereof ; and

(c) the scheme on which this amount is to be sent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A project for assistance to the Leather Goods Development cum Demonstration Centre at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, sponsored by the U. S. I. R. has been approved by the U. N. Development Programme Governing Council in January 1972. It provides for a total UNDP assistance of the value of $ 351.400 over a period of four years.

Shortage of New Materials in Wire Rope Units

4037. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wire rope units in the country are facing short supply of raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Indigenous production of High Carbon Wire Rods not being significant to meet the requirement of the Wire Rope Industry in the country, the import policy for the years 1972-73 provides of 40% import provided firm orders for the

balance requirement are placed on indigenous. sources.

UNDP assistance to structural engineering research, Madras

4038. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme propose to extend assistance for the regional Centre of Structural Engineering Research at Madras ;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance proposed ; and

(c) the salient features of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance will be in the form of service of foreign experts, training facilities abroad for Indian Scientists and supply of equipment not manufactured in India. UNDP contribution for the project is expected to be of the order of US $ 7,00,015.

(c) The project will strengthen the facilities at the Centre to undertake application-oriented research and developmental work aimed at assisting the building and structural construction industry by developing advanced techniques specific to India's needs and conditions, and by solving the practical problems referred by the ndustry. Keeping this object in view, the roject will concentrate on the following elds :—

(1) Precasting, prefabrication and systems building.

(2) Desing and testing of transmission line towers.

(3) Development of economical design for steel structures.

(4) Design and testing of machine foundations.

(5) Design and standardization of industrial buildings.

(6) Analysis and design of nuclear pressure vessels.

Production of Scooters

4039. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies commission has given signal to Government for more roduction of scooters ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes drawn up for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The report of the Monopolies Commission in respect of the expansion schemes of two of the existing scooter manufacturers, namely, M/s Bajaj Auto and M/s Automobile Products of India, has been received and is, at present, under examination.

Completion of auto telephone exchange buildings

4040. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 14 Auto Telephone Exchange Buildings have been completed as anticipated, by March, 1971 and, if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(b) how many out of 25 auto telephone exchange buildings have been completed during 1971-72 ; and

(c) how many out of 201 buildings for Post Offices and R. M. S. Offices have been completed during 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to the building works mentioned in subparas 6 and 7 of para 14 page 25 of the Report for 1970-71—Activities—Indian Posts & Telegraphs.

(a) No Sir. 8 out of 14 Auto Telephone Exchange buildings have been completed by March, 1971. 6 Auto Telephone Exchange buildings could not be fully completed by March, 1971. Delay is partly due to failure of contractors and partly due to disturbed conditions in Calcutta.

(b) 6 out of 25 Auto Telephone Exchange buildings have been completed during 1971-72. Work on 19 auto telephone exchange buildings is in progress.

(c) 70 Post Offices and R. M. S. Office buildings have been completed during 1971-72. This, however, does not include information in respect of Mysore and M. P. Circles which will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

मोतीहारी (बिहार) में प्रसारण केन्द्र

4041. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी में एक प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे विशेषतया बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल की भोजपुर जनता की पर्याप्त सेवा होगी; और

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) चौथी योजना में चम्पारण जिले में मोतीहारी में रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Emoluments of Officers in Foreign Companies in India.

4042 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign owned companies in India pay very high salaries to their higher Officers;

(b) whether Government had set up a Committee to go into the salary structure of the higher officers in these industrial concerns;

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to rationalise the salary-structure of these companies according to Indian conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a): Salaries of Senior executives of foreign owned companies are somewhat high as compared to those of other concerns.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Enquiry Into Function and Purposes of Cooch Behar Refugee Service

4043. SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have enquired into the matter of the Cooch-Behar Refugee Service and their functions and purposes;

(b) whether foreign amounts are being passed on to various persons including officials and non-officials of the District of Cooch-Behar through the said organisation; and

(c) if so, the source of this money and the amounts received by the Cooch-Behar Refugee Service and distributed through various persons and agencies for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:) (a) The Cooch-Behar Refugee Service is reported to have done relief work during the influx of refugees from Bangladesh. It also gives relief to the people affected by natural calamities like floods. It runs an agricultural college and a number of schools.

(b) and (c). The organisation is understood to be receiving some financial assistance from abroad. Statistics are not being maintained, separately, in respect of remit-

tances received from abroad by individual organisations. There is also no law requiring individuals to maintain and submit for scrutiny, accounts of expenditure incurred by them. The information asked for is, therefore, not available.

Air-Electronic Project

4044. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start an Air-Electronic Project in the country;

(b) if so, when will it be started;

(c) its location and the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a). The term "Air-electronic" project is not clear. Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the second factory of Bharat Electronics Ltd., which is being set up at Ghaziabad for the manufacture of microwave and radar equipment. The production in this Unit is expected to commence by the middle of 1973-74. The estimated capital cost of the new factory is Rs. 11.5 crores excluding township.

Rate of Growth of Population in States

4045 SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of population in the States during last two years;

(b) whether this rate of growth was uniform in all the States; and

(c) if not, whether this disparity in the rate of growth of population will have adverse political and social repercussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No directly observed series of annual rates of growth of population of States other than the inter-censal rate revealed by the 1971 Census figures are available at present. According to the 1971 Census provisional population totals the average annual geometric growth rates for the decade 1961-71 are as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1859/72]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is not likely that disparity in the population growth rate of States in a short period of one or two years will have adverse political or social repercussions.

Liquidation of Aurthur Butler Co. Ltd. Muzaffarpur

4046. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aurthur Butler Co. Muzaffarpur to whom the Railways owe over twelve lakh rupees, is facing liquidation though it has capacity for producing 40 wagons per month, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent liquidation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a): In a report on the affairs of M/s Arthur Butler and Company Limited, Muzaffarpur, sent early this months, the Goverment of Bihar hsa *inter alia* intimated this Ministry that following a petition by a group of shareholders, proceedings under section 397 of the Companies Act have been initiated against this Company in the High Court at Calcutta. Regarding the Company's reported claim of Rs. 12 lakhs on the Railways, the Railway Board has stated that this claim is being contested by them and a part of the claim has been sent up for arbitration in Calcutta with the consent of both the parties. The full production capacity of the Company is stated to be 55 wagons per month.

(b): The report of the two man enquiry committee set up by the Government of Bihar on this subject is presently under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Film Institute Trained Artistes

4047. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(b) whether no artist trained in the Film Institute has been selected for Producer's job nor sent for foreign training nor have they any promotion channel; and

(b) whether artistes trained by Film Institute are getting lower scale of salary as compared to their counterparts in Films Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Persons trained in the Film Institute are being considered for appointment in TV Centres along with other eligible candidates. One Producer trained in the Film Institute is already working in the TV Centre at Delhi. Film Institute offers training in various spheres of the profession. By joining the Institute, a person does not enter the employment of Government unless he is separately selected for a Government post. The question of promotion does not, therefore, arise in such cases, nor of their being sent by Government for training abroad.

(b) There are some differences in pay scales in certain categories of posts in the Films Division and in Television.

TV Training Institute

4048. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether T. V. Training Institute works under A. I. R. Instead of Film Institute, if so, the reasons therefor and Government reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The TV Training Centre forms Part of the Film and TV Institute of India, Poona. It is not a subordinate of All India Rodio.

Number of Posts of the rank of Deputy Secretaries And above in Central Secretariat

4049. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the category-wise number of posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat; and

(b) the mamber of posts occupied by different services in each such category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Informaton regarding category-wise number of posts—temporary and permanent —of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of persons actually occupying such posts as on 1st march, 1972, is as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The number of officers belonging to various Services holding posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Central secretariat as on 1st March 1972 is as follows:—

	ICS/ IAS	IA&AS	IDAS	IRS	Indian Postal Service	CSS	IRS	Others	Total
Deputy Secretaries	104	22	11	32	6	97	9	20	301
Directors	34	7	1	10	—	10	—	10	72
Joint Secretaries	89	6	6	16	1	22	1	28	169
Addl. Secretaries	20	—.	3	2	—	1	1	4	31
Secretaries	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	44

1. The above figures do not include IFS officers and Central Legal Service officers holding posts of Deputy Secretary/ Director in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of law.

2. Posts which carry same pay as post of D. S. and above, but do not carry these nesignations, have not been taken into account.

Pro-Pakistani and Razakar elements in Cachar Distric.

4050. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pro-Pakistani and Razakar elements have created a reign of terror in the Cachar District where during the last one month, bandits armed with Pak made weapons raided the villages on several occasions;

(b) whether these bandits are equipped with better arms and are able to overpower local forces easily;

(c) if so, whether Government have been urged to make available the services of the Borer Security Force to deal with the situation; and

(d) if so, whether the help sought for has been given and the present situation of this sort of happenings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

(a) to (b) Facts are being accertained from the State Government.

डाक तथा तार बोर्ड में नई नियुक्तियां

4051. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभागों में गत दो वर्षों में नई नियुक्तियां नही की गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समय कितने पद रिक्त हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) डाक-तार विभाग में गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों में सभी प्रमुख काडरों में नई नियुक्तियां की गई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भर्ती नियमित रूप से की जाती है और रिक्त स्थान भरे जाते हैं। चूंकि भर्ती सम्बन्धित फील्ड यूनिट करती हैं, इसलिए रिक्त पदों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या सम्बन्धी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

छोटी कार और स्कूटर का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से अनुरोध

4052. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने राज्य में स्कूटर का निर्माण करने हेतु कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर 1971 में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से स्कूटर बनाने के लिये प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना को उस राज्य में स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। उस समय राज्य सरकार को बता दिया गया था कि राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त इसी प्रकार के आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करते समय उनके आवेदन पत्र पर भी उचित ढंग से विचार किया जायेगा स्कूटर बनाने वाली संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजना को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लखनऊ में लगाने का निश्चय किया गया है।

दिल्ली और राज्यों की राजधानियों के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

40*3. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यो की सभी राजधानियो के लिए दिल्ली से सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा (डायरेक्ट डाय्लिंग सिस्टम) प्रारम्भ हो गई है, और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग 'क" का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो किन-किन राज्यो की राजधानियों के साथ यह सेवा चालू है तथा शेष के सम्बन्ध मे क्या योजना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नही । अभी नही ।

(ख) राज्यो की निम्नलिखित राजधानियो और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की सुविधा उपलब्ध है :

1. अहमदाबाद
2. बम्बई
3. चंडीगढ़
4. जयपुर
5. लखनऊ
6. पटना
7. शिमला और
8. श्रीनगर

सभी राज्यों की राजधानियो में उत्तरोत्तर को-एक्सल और माइक्रोवेव सुविधाए दी जा रही हैं । इन सभी के लिए ट्रक आटो एक्सचेंजों की भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं । आशा है कि पांचवी योजना पूरी होने से पहले सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों को दिल्ली से जोड़ दिया जाएगा ।

Charges for Telegram to Telephone Calls to Bangla desh

4054. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the rates for telephone calls from various parts of India to Bangla Desh;

(b) whe her the charges for telegrams to Bangla Desh will be at par with those prevailing in the country; and

(c) if not, the disparity in charges both for telephone and telegrams from various other parts of the country to Bangla Desh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The charges for telephone calls to Bangla Desh are as follows :—

	For an initial period of 3 minutes or less.	For each addl. minutes or part thereof.
	Rs. P.	R. P.
Zone I—Comprising the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland West Bengal, Arunachal and Tripura.	6-00	2-00
Zone II—Comprising the rest of India.	15-00	5-00

(b) No.

(c) (A) Charges for Telegrams :

	Inland Rates for India.		Rates for Bangla Desh from any part of India.	
	Ordy.	Express	Ordy.	Express
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Non-Press Telegrams First 8 words or less.	1.20	2.40	2.40	4.80
Each additional word.	0.15	0.30	0.20	0.40

(B) Charges for Telephone Calls :

Radial distance between any two exchanges	Inland Rates for India Charge for a unit duration of 3 minutes.	Rates for Bangla Desh
	Rs. P.	
Upto 20 Kms.	0·50	
Exceeding 20 Kms but not exceeding 50 Kms.	1.00	
,, 50 ,, ,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	2 00	
,, 100 ,, ,, ,, ,, 200 ,,	3.00	
,, 200 ,, ,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	5.00	As shown against part (a) of the question.
,, 500 ,, ,, ,, ,, 900 ,,	8.00	
,, 900 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1300 ,,	12.00	
Exceeding 1300 Kms.	16.00	

Inter-Departmental committee on Pre-School Feeding programme

4055. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter-Departmental Committee set up by the Planning Commission to review the pre-school feeding programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Committee sumitted their Report to the Planning Commission on 29th March, 1972.

The main recommendations of the Committee are given below :—

The Committee in their report have recommended coordination between programmes of feeding of the Social Welfare Department and the mid-day meals programme of the Education Department. In any village or town where there are both a primary school and a centre for feeding programme of the social welfare department, all pre-school children should be fed at the latter centre.

(ii) The Special Nutrition Feeding Programme implemented by the Union Department of Social Welfare should confine itself in future to age groups 0-5 years only if, in any locality, the school lunch programme caters to the age group 5-6 years.

(iii) The Committee has suggested that mahila samitis should be strengthened in each State so that it may be possible to execute school lunch programme at least partially through them in a period of 5-10 years.

(iv) The Committee notes that there is scope for giving greater importance to health and educational aspects of feeding progr-

ammes. Principles of nutritioo should be inculcated both among beneficiaries and functionaries of this programme. Accordingly, the Committee recommends demonst ation feeding centres to be opened in schools in each State fully equipped with modern kitchens, utencils and adequate supply of drinking water. Existing facilities available for imparting nutrition education through mobile food and extension units of the Union Department of Food as well as through demonstration feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme and Composite Nutrition Programme of the Department of Community Develpoment should also be used for the purpose.

(v) The Committee has made detailed suggestions for improved implementation of the Special Nutrition Feeding Programme.

(vi) The Committee does not favour a single administrative set up to deal with various pre-school feeding programmes under the Government of India. However, the need for coordination between various feeding programmes is stressed and for this purpose, the Committee has suggested that at the State level, coordination Committees should be formed.

(vii) Realising that feeding programmes should have an underpinning of research and development, the Committe has suggested several areas of priority for further research.

(viii) The Committee has suggested formulation of appropriate yardsticks for evaluation of feeding programmes which are reliable and valid and at the same time, simple and easily applicable to field conditions.

(c) The Committee has submitted their Report on 29th March, 1972. Copies of the Report have been forwarded to the concerned Departments of Government of India, State Government and Research institutions for necessary action. Planning Cmtutions is expected to consider the recommendations of the Committee shortly.

Outstanding Telephone Dues Against Firms and Companies

4056. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of firms and companies against whom telephone dues stand at more than one thousand rupees as outstanding for the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for non-payments of bills ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA.) : (a) to (c) The information is not available. The firms and companies are spread all over the country. Accounts are maintained telephone-wise and not firm/company-wise. The compilation of this information will involve lot of time and labour and even then its accuracy cannot be vouchsafed as one firm may have telephones in various places and a billing authority will not be in the know of the company's telephones outside his jurisdiction. The advantages in the compilation of this information, it is thus felt, will not be commensurate with the expenditure, time and labour involved.

Utilization of Installed Capacity in Industries

4057. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of unutilized installed capacity in Indian Industries at present ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilization of installed capacity in industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement giving estimates of percentage of utilisation capacity in certain engineering and non-engineering industries is laid on the Table of the House [*placed in library*. See No. LT 1860/72] These can only be taken as rough approximations owing to certain problems in regard to the definition of installed capacity, which may be exaggerated.

(b) Production and capacity utilisation of all industries in the organised sector are under constant review. All possible steps are being taken to facilitate the fuller use of the installed capacity in various industries.

Some of the steps initiated by the Government are :

(i) Permission for doubling of capacity/multishift working in 54 selected industries. Undertakings which had been licensed on single or double shift basis in the specified industries have been permitted to maximise utilisation of their capacity. In other cases, they have been permitted to increase their production upto 100% of the licensed capacity subject to certain conditions. This facility is freely granted to all except the larger Houses and foreign firms who have to apply for such facility to a specially constituted Task Force in the Ministry of Industrial Development, for consideration of their cases on merit.

(ii) Industrial undertakings have been permitted to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to the extent of 25% of the licensed capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions.

(iii) Provision of imported steel and other raw materials for increasing capacity utilisation by industry.

(iv) Increased investment outlay on Plan projects.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता

4058. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की रूपरेखा क्या है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता दे रही है और इन उद्योगों को किन जिलों में स्थापित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं से रोजगार के कितने अवसर उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद हुक चौधरी): (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में तैयार की गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार पहले ढंग की योजना बार पद्धति तथा लाइसेंस आवंटन विधि समाप्त कर दी गई है और अब सहायता ब्लाक अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है मध्य प्रदेश के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक और खनिज परियोजनायें निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार (प्रथम तथा द्वितीय चरण)

(2) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० भोपाल ।

(3) नेफा मिल का विस्तार ।

(4) कोरबा एलम्यूनियम परियोजना ।

(5) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार (तृतीय चरण)

(6) सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद ।

(7) न्यूएल्कालायड फैक्टरी, नीमच; तथा

(8) सीमेंट फैक्टरी, मैंढार ।

इनके अतिरिक्त चौथी योजना अवधि में कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक परियोजना, को सा में तथा दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में एक कागज और पल्प संयंत्र लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की रोजगार सम्भावनाओ सम्बन्धी क्षमता अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

सिगरेट निर्माता कम्पनियां

4059. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** (क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सिगरेटों का निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इनमें प्रत्येक कम्पनी में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). इस समय देश

में सिगरेट बनाने वाली 10 कम्पनियां हैं इनमें से 5 कम्पनियों में विदेशी पूंजी सम्मिलित है। अपेक्षित ब्यौरे विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [देखिये संख्या LT 1861/72]

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन का बढ़ता हुआ खर्च

4060. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में फोटो डिवीजन पर प्रति वर्ष खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1969 से 1971 तक इसमें कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई तथा वर्ष 1971 में इस डिवीजन पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि जन सम्पर्क विभाग द्वारा किन-किन व्यक्तियों का और किस-किस अवसर पर फोटो लेना आवश्यक है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क)और (ख). 1969 1971 तक फोटो प्रभाग पर हुआ व्यय तथा वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है :—

	1969-70 रुपए	1970-71 रुपए	197172· रुपए
योजना	—	5,000	3,86,000
गैर-योजना	14,46,400	14,07,000	14,03,500
कुल :	14, 46,400	14,12,000	17,89,500
वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता	—	—	लगभग 27 प्रतिशत (1970-71 की तुलना में)

(ग) फोटो प्रभाग इस रूप में व्यक्तियों के फोटो नहीं लेता। यह प्रभाग समाचार प्रचार तथा अन्य विभिन्न अभियानों के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों तथा विभागों की गतिविधियों और घटनाओं के फोटो लेता है।

Duty Hours of Patna A.I.R. Chowkidar

4061. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

(a) whether Chowkidars working in A.I.R. Patna have to work for twelve hours a day;

(b) whether they had sent a memorandum to the Director-General, A.I.R. on 24th March, 1971; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Government have agreed to review the duty hours of Chowkidars in A.I.R. with a view to bringing about uniformity in working hours.

Uniform Duty Hours of A.I.R. Chowkidars

4062. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no uniform duty hours have been fixed for Chowkidars working in the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b) The duty hours of Chowkidars in All India Radio are not fixed. They vary from Station to Station and are fixed according to the needs of a station. Government have, however, decided to review this matter with a view to bringing about uniformity in the working hours of all chowkidars.

Manufacture of Integrated Circuits in India

4063. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Circuits are widely used in Electronic Industry in foreign countries for reduction in maintenance cost; and

(b) whether any public sector industry in India has undertaken manufacture of integrated circuit and if so, whether these circuits will be used in T V. sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir, there are several technical and other advantages in the used of integrated circuits including reduction in maintenance cost.

(b) M/s Bharat Electronics has been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of two million integrated circuits per annum. Another unit managed by an Engineer/technocerat has also been issued a letter of intent for manufacture of the same item. When manufacture starts, integrated circuits produced will be used not only in TV sets but also in computers, electronic desk calculators and other Electronic Equipments and devices.

Break downs in atomic power plants

4064. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken to a void occurrence or break-downs in atomic power stations due to faulty design, as it happned in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Breakdown in power stations, including atmoic power stations, occur for various reasons including faulty design. With accumulation of experience, intensification of training and greater invlovement of senior Indian scientists and engineers in the design of atomic power stations it is hoped that the frequency of breakdown will be reduced in future.

Telehone instruments factory at Naini

4065. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) When the new Telephone Instruments Factory at Naini is likely to start production; and

(b) the progress made so for in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During 1973-74

(b) An industrial licence for the new factory has been obtained. The contract for construction of factory buildings has been awarded and the construction work has started.

Delhi Monitoring Station

4066. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Monitoring Station has supplied specialised electronic equipment and special types of receiving aerials to all other Monitoring Stations; and

(b) if so, the value of foreign exchange saved an account of indigenous of development of radio monitoring equipment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes The Monitoring Station, Delhi, of the Monitoring Organisation under the Ministry of Communications has developed and fabri-

cated a few special types of electronic equipment and receiving aerials for radio monitoring. These units have been supplied to most of the other Monitoring Stations.

(b) Foreign Exchange amounting to Rs. 1.91 lakhs approximately has been saved by fabrication of the units, so far.

डनलप द्वारा टायरों का उत्पादन

4067. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डनलप लिमिटेड ने एक ऐसा नवीन टायर बनाया है जो पंक्चर होने के बाद भी दो घन्टे तक काम दे सकेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह टायर कब तक बाजार मे मिल सकेगा और इसकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . डनलप (इंडिया) लिमिटेड इस किस्म के टायर नही बनाता है । इस बात का पता लगाया है कि डनलप लिमिटेड (ब्रिटेन) 1974 के शुरू मे इस नयी किस्म के टायरो का (ब्रिटेन) में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की योजना बना रहा है ।

Lowering of Retirement Age

4268. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retirement age is being reduced to 55 years ;

(b) if so, whether this is bound to create serious repercussions amongst all sections of Government employees ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government not to change the present retirement age and the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Expansion of the Department of Survey of India

4069. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Survey of India is likely to be expanded to suit the requirements of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The salient features of the Plan Schemes are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Beside the three continuing schemes *viz*, the raising of a Circle office, some drawing offices and field parties under the Hydel Schemes; setting up of the Centre for Survey Training and Map Production, Hyderabad, with assistance from the U. N. Development Programme (Special Fund); and establishment of the Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute, Dehra Dun, with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands, which will be extended and expanded during the Fourth Plan period, it has been decided to strengthen the survey and printing potential of the department to meet the everincreasing demands of pre-investment surveys for development projects and to modernize the methods and mapping followed by the department during the forth Plan period. The following Plan Schemes have been sanctioned for this purpose :—

(1) *Map Reproduction and Cartrography Augmentation of Printing Facilities Estimated Cost—Rs. 37.37 lakhs*

Under the scheme, aditional reproduction potential will be created at the Centre for Survey Training and Map Production by installing new printing machines and by

creating a few posts necessary for manning the printing presses This will enable the department to clear the printing arrears and and to meet its increased printing requirements.

(2) *Map Reroduction and Cartography Modernistation pof cartographic procedures Introduction of scribing Estimated Cost—Rs. 5.34 lakhs*

This scheme envisage the introduction of new techniques of scribing, on an experimental basis, in place of the existing conventional methods of drawing. For this purpose additional scribing instruments and materials will be purchased.

(3) *Surveys for Irrigation and Power Projects and Mineral Evploration—Estimated Cost—Rs 94.72 lakhs*

This scheme is intended to meet the demands of project surveys for development purposes. The following additional offices and parties will be raised under this scheme .—

(i) One Circle Office at Shillong ;

(ii) Three additional photogrammetric parties ; and

(iii) One additional field party.

(4) *Additional Geodetic Units Estimated Cost—Rs. 49 06 lakhs*

Two additional Geodetic will be raised under this scheme for (i) establishing additional chains of triangulations at closer intervals and (ii) for having additional levelling lines.

(5) *Strongthening of the headquarters office of the Survey of India—Esiemated Cost—Rs. 5 46 lakhs*

It is also proposed to strengthen the headquarter office of the Survey of India to enable it to cope with the additional administrative and technical responsibilities which it will be required to shoulder as a result of the expansion schemes.

Taking over of closed Engineering units in West Bengal

4070. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some of the closed Engineering units in West Bengal are likely to be taken over in accordance with the recommendations of the State Government ;

(a) if so, number of such units ; and

(c) when they are likely to be taken over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal suggested the take over of the management of a few closed Engineering units in the State under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act As a result of consultations with them, a few investigations have been ordered under the aforesaid provisions. While some reports have been finalised and are in different stages of processing in the Ministry, some others are still to be finanlised by the Investigation Committee. Each individual case for take over is being will be considered on merits.

Improvement of Trunk Exchanges

4071. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the special measures taken by Government in regard to the improvement of Trunk Exchanges in the country and to examine how the complaints regarding dealy could be minimised ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Various steps are being taken foimproving the trunk services and for reducer ing the delay on trunk calls. Steps already taken are :

(i) Installation of Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Kanpur for introduction of National Subscriber Dialling.

(ii) Introduction of Subscriber Trunk Dialling on 46 routes.

(iii) Introduction of 'on demand' working on 66 routes.

(iv) Commissioning of Multi link Operator Dialling at important switching centres for automatic switching of transit calls avoiding delays on manual switching. Plans are also on hand for :

(i) Commissioning adequate number of channels on coaxial/Microwave/UHF systems linking all important cities and towns in the country.

(ii) Extension of subscriber Trunk Dialling to more routes

(iii) Extension of 'on demand' working on routes where the necessary trunk circuits and positions are available.

(iv) Commissioning of more Trunk Automatic Exchanges and Multi link Operator Dialling Centres for reducing delay on setting up transit calls.

(v) Introducing 4-wire switching equipments for improving the quality of speech on long-distance calls built up on several links.

Allocation of discretionary funds to Municipal Councillors in Delhi

4072 SHRI B K. DAECHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has reviewed or propose to review the practic of allocating discretionary funds to Municipal Councillors for improving civic amenities in their wards ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reasons for the same.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :(a) and (b). The Morarka Commission in its report (Vol. VI) on the Finances of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has observed as followes :—

"The practice of "Constituency Funds" should be discontiaued. Instead, the Municipal Councillors should draw up proposals for improvement and new works in their respective constituencies in advance within a specified financial limit. These should be examined by the Zonal Committees alongwith the recommendations of the departments concerned and cleared for inclusion in the budget estimates under the respective heads to which those works relate."

Action on this recommendation is under consideration of the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Scheme for appointment of producers in A I.R.

4073 SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a new scheme for the appointment of Producers in All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Programme Executives of A I R

4074. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state .

(a) the total number of Programme Executives in All India Radio and how many of them are permanent or regular , and

(b) the number of temporary posts indicating since how long they are temporary and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) 337. Of these, 166 are permanent, 20 are temporary (regular) and 151 are *ad hoc* appointees.

(b) 78 as per table below :—

2	from 1963
1	from 1964
8	from 1965
11	from 1966
6	from 1967
9	from 1968
7	from 1969
20	from 1970
10	from 1971
4	from 1972

80% of the temporary posts which are existence for more than three years and are required on a long-term basis are ordinary converted into permanent ones. Sanction for last such conversion was issued on 10. 7. 70. The next review for 80% conversion will be taken up after the revised strength of Programme Executives on the basis of the norms laid down by the Staff Inspection Unit has been fixed.

Telephone calls booked at Kishanganj Thakur ganj and Purnea, (Bihar)

4075. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Telephone Calls booked for various parts of the country from Kishanganj, Thakur Ganj and Purnea (Bihar) from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 and in how many days each of the calls materialised; and

(b) if there was delay in materialising the calls, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The information is tabulated as below :

Name of Exchange	Total calls booked	Effective calls. (Materialized the same day)	Ineffective calls	
			Subscriber's request	Departmental reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1. Purnea	46666	30991	5592	10083
2. Kishanganj	24529	13772	2956	7801
3. Thakurganj	4462	2154	256	2052

(b) Trunk circuits are subjected to frequent interruptions due to copper wire thefts which increases the percentage of ineffective calls. Steps are being taken to replace copper wire by copper weld wire to prevent thefts and consequent delay.

Programme Executives with A. I. R. on ad hoc Basis

4076. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Programme Executives working on an *ad hoc* basis for more than three years in All India Radio;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to make them regular; and

(c) since how long recruitment has not been made in the Cadre of Programme Executives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) 69.

(b) Recruitment Rules for the post of Programme Executive are being revised in consultation with Union Public Service Commission. The question of regular appointment of these persons as Programme Executives will be decided according to these rules they have been finalised.

(c) Since 1964.

Association of U. P. S. C. with appointment of staff artistes

4077. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend associating Union Public Service Commission in the appointment of Staff Artistes drawing

more than Rs. 350/- as the basic fee; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में डाकुओं द्वारा आत्म-समर्पण

4078. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य एकत्र किये हैं कि इन राज्यों में गत तीन वर्षों में कितने डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया और इस अवधि में कितने डाकू इन राज्यों में मारे गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इस समय इन राज्यों में सक्रिय डाकुओं की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है; (ग) लगभग 305

विवरण

	आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकूओ की संख्या	मारे गये डाकूओ की सख्या	अभी तक सक्रिय डाकूओ की सख्या
मध्य प्रदेश	290	154	लगभग 300
राजस्थान	2	60	लगभग 5
उत्तर प्रदेश	9	29	कोई सूचना नही मिली
योग :	301	243	305

टिप्पणी : मध्य प्रदेश में जनवरी से 23 अप्रैल, 1972 तक 189 डाकूओ ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यरो द्वारा राजपत्रित और गैर-राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

4079. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने गत तीन वर्षों में कूल कितने मामलों की जाच की है;

(ख) इस में कितने राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारी, अलग-अलग अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की गई है और इस जाच के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रिय जाच ब्यूरो ने वर्ष 1969, 1970 तथा 1971 के दौरान 6226 जाँच कार्य पूरा कर लिया है, जिसमें 1,970 राजपत्रित तथा 6827 अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे।

१,१६५ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर किये गए थे और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा ६,६७७ कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच की सिफारिश की गई थी।

Issue of Letter of Intent of U.P. State Industrial Corporation for Scooters, M.S. Billets and Razor Plates

4081. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued letter of intent to the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Corporation for Scooters, M.S. Billets and Razor Plates projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, their location, time schedule for production, proposed outlay, capacity and employment potential; and

(c) whether any of the projects will be located in the industrially backward districts of the State to remove intra-state disparities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member desires to elicit information in respect of Razor Blades and not Razor Plates. It is correct that the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Corporation have been granted letters of intent for the establishment of new industrial undertakings for the manufacture of Scooters, M.S. Billets, and Razor Blades.

(b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) All the three projects are proposed to be set up by the Corporation in the industrially backward Districts of U. P.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the item of manufacture and the date of issue of letter of intent with the date upto which the letter of intent is valid	Time schedule for production as indicated by the Corporation in the industrial licence application	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs) as indicated in the industrial licence application	Sanctioned annual capacity	Employment potential
1.	Scooters—Letter of intent issued on 22nd May, 1971—valid upto 21st November, 1972	Not indicated	254.60	24,000 nos.	1266
2.	M.S. Billets—letter of intent issued on 28th June, 1971—valid upto 27th June, 1973	Within 24 months from the date of issue of letter of intent	480.00	1,00,000 Tonnes	740
3.	Razor Blades—letter of intent issued on 11th June, 1971—valid upto 10th June, 1972	Not indicated	213.00	600 million nos.	214

Radio Station at Dehradun

4082. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Dehradun have demanded the setting up of a Radio Station in a Memorandum submitted to the President on behalf of the Dehradun Municipality ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Representations have been received in this regard.

(b) Dehradun receives fairly good service from the radio stations at Lucknow and Delhi. The radio station being set up at Najibabad in the Kumoan/Garhwal region is expected to further improve this service. There is no proposal to set up a separate station at Dehradun.

Closure of M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.

4083. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Company Ltd. has been closed down, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether Government had convened a joint meeting of the representatives of the Maharashtra State Government, Union Finance Ministry and Industrial Development Ministry to explore the means to prevent the closure ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) While no formal closure or lay-off has been resorted to by M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd., there has been no productive activity in this unit since January, 1971. The Committee apointed by the Government of India under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 to investigate into the affairs of the company, has reported that the main reasons for the present sorry state of affairs in the company are as under :—

(1) Ineffective control by the Board of Directors ;

(2) Serious mismanagement by the senior executives of the Company, in some cases bordering on suspicion of misapprporiation ;

(3) Substantial excess of personnel carried on the rolls of the Company ;

(4) Continuation of uneconomic lines of production ;

(5) Absence of a proper person at the helm of affairs for an extended period of time ;

(6) Opportunities given to unauthorized persons to have a hand in the day-to-day operations of the Company and to control its commercial affairs ;

(7) Indequate attention to equipment replacement and modernization.

(b) and (c). Government of India have accepted the findings and the major recommendations of the Committee that the management of this company may not be taken over under the provisions of the IDR Act. The question of revival of the unit was also discussed at tripartite meeting between the Government of India and the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and it has been finally decided not to take over the undertaking under the provisions of the Indnstries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951.

Infiltration of trained Pak. 'Maujahids' into Kashmir

4084. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to press reports that a large number of trained Pakistani 'Mujahids' have infiltrated into Kashmir by crossing the ceasefire lines after the recent Indo-Pak. war ;

(b) whether Government have investigated these reports and if so, findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to check any such infiltration from the Pakistan-held Kashmir in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for these reports.

(c) Adequate precautions have been taken to prevent any such infiltration.

Study Teams to go into economics of Newspaper

4085. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since set up a Study Group to go into econmics of newspapers and their classification etc. ; and

(b) if so, terms of reference of the study Group ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are :—

(i) to ascertain all the elements of the cost of production (including distribution to the reader) of the daily newspapers ; and the relative magnitude of these elements in the different categories of newspapers ;

(ii) to as ceratain all the different elements of the total revenue by the newspapers ; and the relative magnitude of these ele nents in the different categories of newspapers ;

(iii) to study, under both the above items, the trends during the past few years and forecast, to the extent possible, the normal changes likely to occur in the next year or two ;

(iv) to evolve norms for different elements of expenditure from the point of view of reasonableness combined with efficiency and examine the prevailing levels of expenditure with reference to such norms ; and

(v) on the basis of the above studies to records its findings in regard to effect of restriction of newsprint supplies to different categories of newspapers and the fair prices to be charged by newspapers of different categories.

तारापुर अणु विद्युत केन्द्र के बन्द होने से महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के उद्योगों को हुई हानि

4086. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तारापुर अणु विद्युत् केन्द्र के बन्द होने से बिजली की कमी के कारण महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के उद्योगों की अनुमानत: कितनी हानि हुई तथा विद्युत् केन्द्र के बन्द होने से कितने लोग बेकार हुए ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं तथा कौन से निरर्थक कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री, इलैक्ट्रोनिकी मन्त्री, गृह मन्त्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात में बिजली की कमी अनेक कारणों से हुई। गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र में उद्योग इत्यादि को हुई हानि अथवा तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के बंद होने के कारण उत्पन्न बेरोजगारी का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ङ) (i) तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के दो यूनिटों में से एक यूनिट 17 अगस्त, 1971 को पुनः ईंधन भरने तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए बंद किया गया। जब इस यूनिट के रिऐक्टर को चालू किया गया तो इसकी गाइड-ट्यूब होल्डिंग डाउन व्यवस्था में कुछ कमियां पाई गईं। भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के परामर्श से गाइड ट्यूब होल्डिंग डाउन में सुधार किये जा रहे हैं। 15 दिसम्बर, 1971 को सक्रिय करने पर इस यूनिट के ट्रांसफार्मर में एक आन्तरिक दोष उत्पन्न हो गया। दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने पर, ट्रांसफार्मर की तेल शीतलन प्रणाली में कुछ कमियों का पता चला। इन कमियों में सुधार करने के लिए यूनिट-1 को लम्बे समय तक बंद रहना पड़ा। इस समस्या की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

(क) ट्रांसफार्मर के अनुरक्षण, चालू करने तथा संचालन की विधियों का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ट्रांसफार्मर की शीतलन प्रणाली का डिजाइन पुनः बनाया जा रहा है ताकि समुद्री जल के स्थान पर स्वच्छ जल का प्रयोग किया जा सके, जैसा कि अब हो रहा है ; और

(ग) उपयुक्त उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति की सम्भावनाओं को कम कर देगी।

ट्रांसफार्मर को हुई क्षति से यूनिट-1 से बिजली के उत्पादन में देरी होने की सम्भावना नहीं है क्योंकि यूनिट-२ के ट्रांसफार्मर को, जो इस समय पुनः ईंधन भरने तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए बंद कर दिया गया है, यूनिट-1 में स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है। यूनिट-1 के अप्रैल, 1972 के अन्त तक पुनः चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ii) 23 मार्च, 1972 को यूनिट-2 को, पुनः ईंधन भरने तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए बंद कर दिया गया था। आशा है कि यह यूनिट अगस्त, 1972 के पूर्वार्ध तक पुनः चालू हो जाएगा।

Development of the Backward Areas in Gujarat

4087. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to develop the industrially backward Districts of Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). Certain districts/areas have been selected for the grant of a Central subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment in respect of new units, or substantial expansion of existing units, upto a fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs, The details of the scheme have been published in the Gazette Extraordinary dated the 26th August, 1971. The District of Panchmahals in Gujarat qualifies for this subsidy. It is understood that the state government have received some applications from units in Panchmahals district for the grant of this subsidy and that the applications are being scrutinised by the State level committee set up for the purpose.

Finance at concessional rates is available from financial institutions for industries to be set up in about 219 districts declared as backward in different parts of the country. The follwing districts from Gujarat qualify for this concession :—

Panchmahals, Kutch, Amreli, Broach, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Bhavanagar, Mehsana, Surendernagar and Junagadh.

Besides, Government are also operating a rural industries project programme for small industries in backward areas and Kutch and Panchmahals districts from Gujarat have been covered under this programme.

Apart from this the State Government are also giving certain subsidies and incentives such as power subsidy, water subsidy, sales tax exemption, octroi exemption, stamp duty exemption, etc for industries.

It is expected that the State Agencies and entrepreneurs would take advantage of these facilities/concessions and set up industries in the backward districts of Gujarat.

Applications for Licences for Establishment of Industries in Gujarat

4088. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for licences for the establishment or expansion of industries received by Government from Gujarat State during the year 1971-72;

(b) the nature of the industries to be set up; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 150 applications for licences for the establishment of new units and 57 for the expansion of industries were received from Gujart State during 1971. Simlarly 26 applications for licences for the establishment of new units and 12 applications for expansion of industries were received during 1972 (upto 31st March, 1972).

(b) These applications relate mainly to the setting up of ferrous & non-ferrous industries, indusnttial machinery, chemicals, textiles, paper and food processing industries, vegetable oils and vanaspati, cement, etc. etc.

(c) Out of the applications received during 1971 and 1972 (upto 31-3-72) 30 letters of intent for the establishment of new units and 7 for substantial expansion have been issued. Another 45 applications have been otherwise disposed of by rejection and withdrawal, etc. The remaining applications are under consideration with Government.

Ban on import Of T.V. Sets

4089. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on the import of T. V. sets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) A total ban on the import of T. V. sets as personal baggage by persons coming from abroad has not been imposed. However, some additional restrictions have recently been placed on the policy that was applicable hitherto.

A T. V. set can now be imported by a person, within his overall baggage allowance, only if he has stayed abroad in one country for over three months. In addition, he or any member of his family should not have imported or otherwise acquired a foreign made TV set during the last five years. Further, he should normally be residing at a place within the range of the existing Delhi T. V. station, or at a place which falls within the range of the T. V. Stations at Bombay, Poona and Srinagar which will be operational during 1972. Such imported TV sets are not permitted to be sold, gifted or otherwise parted with for five years from the date of import.

There is currently indigenous manufacture of TV sets based on Indian know-how and skills. The sets being produced are also of good quality whose failure rate compares favourably with imported sets. In view of this, the import of a large number of TV sets is not considered desirable. The restrictions are aimed to achieve this objective.

Special Programme For Development of Sunderbans Region

4090. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether special programme has been drawn up for development of Sunderbans, an extremely backward region of 24-Parganas, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, A scheme called Sunderbans Delta Project has been prepared by the Government of West Bengal for the development of the Sunderbans area of West Bengal. The Project is proposed to be completed in three phases which would take between 8 to 10 years. It is designed to effect economies in the cost of repairs and maintenance of marginal embankments which have already been constructed over the past century or so against saline water intrusion and floods. Further, the Project envisages the construction of closure dams and drainage channels and the creation of fresh water storage reservoirs for drinking, agriculture and other purposes. In the process, a substantial area of additional land will be available for cultivation. As originally estimated, the Project will cost approximately Rs. 200 crores.

विस्तार की अनुमति प्राप्त उद्योगों में नई मशीनों का प्रयोग

4091. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन उद्योगों को नई मशीनों का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है जिन्हें विस्तार की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने अभी हाल में ही 1-1-72 को पहले से ही अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग करने की अपनी नीति में उदारता की घोषणा की है। इस नीति के अनुसार 54 विशिष्ट उद्योगों में लगे लाइसेंस प्राप्त अथवा रजिस्टर्ड औद्योगिक, उपक्रमों को अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता का कुछ शर्तों के अधीन एक निश्चित सीमा तक विस्तार करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इन शर्तों में एक शर्त यह भी है कि देश में उपलब्ध छोटे छोटे बैलेन्सिंग उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त 1-1-72 के बाद उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई भी अतिरिक्त मशीन नहीं लगाई जायेगी। यदि पार्टियो का विचार अतिरिक्त बड़े सयन्त्रों और मशीनों की स्थापना द्वारा उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करने का है, और यदि प्रस्ताव सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर घोषित औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स सम्बन्धी छूट के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता तो उन्हें सरकार से पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिये लाइसेन्स हेतु आवेदन करना होगा। इस प्रकार के आवेदनपत्रों पर प्रत्येक मामलों मे गुणवगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Confirmation of Statistical Assistants in the office of Registrar-General

4092. SHRI P. K. GHOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Statistical Assistants working in office of the Registrar-General, on deputation from various Ministries and Offices of the Government of India, were asked to resign their posts in their parent offices before being considered for promotion to this post ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons;

(c) whether these persons have not so far been confirmed in their posts as Statistical Assistants and are being continued temporarily; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be permanently absorbed in their new posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b) In terms of the General Instructions of the Government,

inter alia six officials presently working as Statistical Assistants were required to exercise their options whether they would like to revert to their permanent/quasi-permanent posts in other Offices where they held a lien or whether they would prefer to continue in the Offices of the Registrar General, India on a regular basis. Under the Government instructions unless they resigned from their parent department they would have no claim for seniority, confirmation or promotion in this office.

(c) and (d) Their services are being continued temporarily as they are not yet in the zone of confirmation.

Construction of Effluent Disposal Channel for Industries in Baroda

4093. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: 4 P M. SHRI MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to undertake feasibility study of the Gujarat Government's Rs. 2 crore scheme of constructing a 40-km effluent disposal channel for industries located in Baroda;

(b) if so, the scope of the study; and

(c) when the experts are likely to submit the report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Central public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, has offered its services to the Gujarat Governments as consultants for work relating to disposal of effluents from industries near Baroda.Approval of the Gujarat Government to this proposal is still awaited by the Central public Health Engineering Research Institute Nagpur.

The scope of the survey is to investigate the suitability of discharging effluents after suitable treatment on land for irrigation. into the river Mahi Sagar or into the Gulf of Cambay through the channel. The survey for the disposal point in the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central public Health Engineering Research Institute would be in a position to submit its report within a period of 15 months from the date of acceptance of the proposal by the Gujarat Government.

Eligibility of Officers of central Engineering Services class I for appointment in Senior Administrative posts.

4094. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Government of India orders issued on 17th October 1957 for staffing Senior Administrative posts in the Secretariat, members of Central Engineering Services, Class I are eligible for such appointment ;

(b) If so, the number of such Officers appointed to senior Administrative posts in the Central Secretariat during the past 3 years ; and

(c) if so such appointment has been made during that period the reasons for not appointing officers of Central Engineering Services on these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9.

(c) Dose not arise.

Proposal to bring Uniformity in Career Management of I.A.S.and Central Engineering Services

4095. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the career interests of IAS Officers are looked by the Department of Personnel ;

(b) whether the career interests of Central Engineering Services are not looked after by the Department of Personnel ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to look after the career interests of Central Engineering Services also to effect uniformity in career management of these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Department of Personnel is looking after the interestr of all the Services at the Centre in consultation with the Cadre controlling authorities.

Discontentment Among the Engineering Services

4096 SHRI KARTIP ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the seething discontentment amongst engineering services at the Centre in respect of their status and ralationship with the Administrative Services;

(b) whether the Government have received in the past few months representations from Engineers' Association on this matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government have received representations from the Engineers' Association, in regard to a revised personnel policy. This is under examination, in the light of the recommendations made by the ARC in its Report on Personnel Administration.

Eligibility of Central Service Class I Officers for appointment to senior Administrative pots in Central Secretariat

4097. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers of Central Services Class I are eligible for appoint to senior Administrative posts in the Central Secretariat in accordance with Government of India orders issued in 1957;

(b) if So, the number of Deputy Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries, separately, for each Class I Service IAS, CSS and other services in position as on 2st January, 1972;

(c) the name of class I services of Centre which have no officer working in Central Secretariat under the orders of 1957;

(d) the reasons for not taking any officer from Class I services referred to in para (c); and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to remove the injustice to Class I services of the Centre referred to in para (c)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) to (e) Posts of Deputy Secretary and above are filled keeping in view the specific requirement of the job and qualifications, experience etc. needed in the incumbents for filling the posts. There is no reservation for any services and officers from the various Class I Services are appointed subject to their availability and suitability for filling the posts.

Statement

Service	As on 1-1-1972 Deputy Secretaries.	Joint Secretaries.	Additional Secretaries.	Secretaries.
ICS/IAS	108	86	20	30
IA&AS	22	6	—	1
IDAS	11	7	3	1
IRS	30	17	2	—
IRAS	7	1	1	—
IRTS	4	2	—	—
Indian Postal Service	7	1	—	—
Indian Economic Service	2	—	—	1
Indian Foreign Service	—	13	2	4

Central Legal Service	—	9	—	1
Engineering Services	5	2	1	1
I.P./I P.S.	1	—	—	1
CSS	96	23	1	—
Others	7	2	2	5
TOTAL	300	169	32	45

The above figures do not include Indian Foreign Service officers as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and Central Legal Service Officers serving as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Law.

Ceramic microphones developed by Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani

4098. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has developed ceramic mircophones; and

(b) if so, whether 50,000 units of phonograph pick-up which is imported every year will be substituted and further imports of it will not be required ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani has developed a Ceramic Mircophone for general application as a continuation of development of Monophonic and Stereophonic Ceramic pick-ups for disc reproduction The know-how for Ceramic Microphone is being released to the industry through the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC). Once manufactuae is established within the country imports will be reduced to that extent.

Blackmarketing of Scooters

4099. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : SHRI ISHWER CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEUELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Seooters are sold in black market;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check the black marketing and revise the distribution system ; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No specific instance has been brought to the notice of the Government regarding black-marketing of scooterst. No intending purchaser is required to pay for the scooter a price exceeding the price fixed by the Government. There does not seem to beany need to revise the present distribution system,

Development of North Bengal during Fourth Plan

4101. SHRI JYOTIRRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of five Districts in North Bengal, viz Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, West Dinajpur and Purulia ;

(b) the salient features of those schemes; and

(c) how far those schemes have been executed in physical and financial terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) . Detailed information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Opportunities for Employment for Unemployed Engineers

4102. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of unem-

ployed engineers, both Degree and Diploma holders, absorbed in gainful employment during the last three years; and

(b) the opportunities created for the employed engineers in each State during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No precise information is available. However, according to information with the Director-General Employment & Training (DGE&T), the number of vacancies of engineers filled by the Employment Exchanges during the last three years is as under :—

1963	—	3947
1970	—	7673
1971	—	11287

In addition, direct recruitment of engineers has also taken place in public and private sectors.

(b) In May, 1968, the Government initiated 14 measures (Statement enclosed) for the creation of additional employment opportunities for engineers.

In addition to these measures a special provision of Rs. 25 crores was made in the budget for the year 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians. Some of these schemes are.—

(i) Rural Engineering Surveys.

(ii) Training of Engineers for self-employment.

(iii) Training of Engineers for operation/maintenance of thermal power stations.

(iv) Indian Oil Corporation Scheme for offering dealership to unemployed engineers.

(v) Agro-Service Centres in Rural Areas.

(vi) Provision of financial assistance for setting up small scale industries.

(vii) Setting up Design Units for Rural Water Supply.

As these schemes have been initiated only recently, the exact impact of these schemes on employment of engineers would be know only after the schemes have been in progress for some time.

Statement

LIST OF MEASURES APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERS

(1) State Governments and the Central Ministries may take up preparatory work in connection with projects to include in the Fourth and subsequent plants to the extent resources are available or can be provided It may be decided and made known that only fully investigated projects, will be included in the Fourth Plan.

(2) The preparation of technical reports for selected completed major projects may be taken up under the supervision of senior engineers.

(3) The training in industry programme of the Ministry of Education may be expanded as soon as may be possible to cover 5,000 trainees per annum. The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour & Employment that the Apprentices Act may be modified to cover engineering graduates and diploma holders may also be examined further in consultations with the Ministry of Education.

(4) Arrangements may be made for the training of 1,500 graduates and diploma holders for the operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(5) Vacant posts may be filled rapidly, recruitment procedure and prescribed qualifications being modified wherever possible. The general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts may be lifted.

(5) An early decision may be taken on the introduction of a short service technical commission for the Army Technical Corps.

(7) The development of Indian Consultancy Organisations may be encouraged, wherever possible and desirable, and having due regard to the present capacity and competence of existing consultancy organisations, certificates of technical soundness

and feasibility from an Indian Consultancy Organisation or a Government organisation with the necessary expertise may be insisted upon in the case of major plan projects, foreign collaboration projects and projects for which financial assistance is sought from financial organisation set up by the Government.

(8) A special scheme may be drawn up for financial assistance to engineers for the setting up of small scale industries. The existing State Bank Scheme may be re-examined in the light of the response so far evoked.

(9) The contractual provision requiring approved contractors to employ qualified engineers may be enforced.

(10) Engineers may be encouraged to set up cooperatives for undertaking construction work or for setting up repairs and servicing facilities for agricultural machinery in rural areas.

(11) Avenues may be explored for the employment of engineers in marketing, sales and management posts in public undertakings.

(12) A multi-speciality approach may be adopted to scientific research and development.

(13) Special efforts may be made through our Missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist in their development programmes.

(14) The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment that factories employing more than a particular number of workers and using power be obliged to employ a qualified engineer may be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

Issue of Licences for setting up of Industries in West Bengal

4103. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BUOS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to stat the total number of licences granted for setting up of new industries in West Bengal, District-wise and year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

THE DPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Statistical data is maintained on a calendar year basis and not on financial year basis. During the calendar years 1969, 1970 and 1971, 15 industrial licences were issued for setting up new industrial undertakings in West Bengal. Year-wise and district-wise break up of industrial licences for setting up of new industries in West Bengal is as under:—

Year	Location of units (District)	No. of industrial licences issued for setting up new industrial undertakings
1969	Burdwan	3
	Birbhum	1
	Calcutta	1
	Total :	5
1970	Burdwan	3
	Calcutta	2
	Total:	5
1971	Burdwan	1
	24 Parganas	2
	Calcutta	1
	Midnapore	1
	Total :	5

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

4104. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign collaboration agreements year-wise during 1969-70 :

(b) the respective shares of technical, financial and technical-cum financial agreements, year-wise during the period ;

(c) the country-wise break-up of the collaboration agreements year-wise during the period ; and

(d) the country-wise total foreign collaboration agreements as in 1956 and at the end of December, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWHR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during 1969 and 1970 was 135 and 183 respectively; out of these, 29 and 32 cases respectively involved financial participation also. The remaining cases *viz* 106 in 1969 and 151 in 1970 involved only technical collaboration.

(c). The country-wise break up of the collaboration approvals is shown in statement I laid on the table of the House. Placed in library. See No. LT—1862 [172]

(d) The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the period 1951 to 1956 and 1957 to 1971 was 384 and 3545 respectively. Their country-wise details are given in statement II. [Placed in library. SeeNo LT-1872 [72]

Inability of Small Scale Industries Development Organisation to find Markets for Products

4105. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation finds itself unable to guide entrepreneurs to find a market for their products ; and

(b) what are the difficulties that have caused this state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) No, Sir: The Organisation continually endeavour to assist entrepreneurs in this regard Attempts are also being made to improve the quality and extent of this service.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Products from H.E.L. Bhopal

4106. SHRI R.V. BADE · Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of foreign countries to which products of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal have been exported in 1971-1972 ; and

(b) the value of the products exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) During 1971-72 the productsof the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal were exported to Kuwait. U.K., U.S.A., Middle East and European Countries, Malawi, Malayasia, Ghana, Uganda and Australia. The total value of these products was Rs. 15, 58, 607.

रद्दी चमड़े से बोर्ड बनाना

4107. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय चर्म अनुसंधान संस्थान, मद्रास ने रद्दी चमड़े से बोर्ड बनाने की नई विधि का विकास किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विधि से बोर्ड बनाने वाले सयन्त्र पर कितना खर्च आएगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास संवासय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां । केन्द्रीय चर्म अनुसंधान संस्थान में श्रीम तथा रद्दी

चमड़े से चमड़े के बोर्ड बनाने के लिए एक नई विधि का विकास किया है।

(ख) इसकी अनुमानित लागत प्रतिदिन आधे टन की क्षमता वाले संयंत्र के लिये 4 लाख रुपये तथा प्रतिदिन 1 टन की क्षमता वाले संयंत्र के लिये 7 लाख रुपये होगी।

Tracking of indigenous rockets from Sriharikota range

4108. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) The facilities that have been set up at Sriharikota Range for the tracking of indigenous rockets ; and

(a) Whether the tracking equipment is indigenously designed and built ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Athtelemetry ground receiving station for collecting data from the rockets in flight and a tracking system known as tone ranging system for determination of the trajectory of the rokcets have been installed at Sriharikota Range.

(b) Yes, Sir,

Setting up of an Energy cyclotron in Calcutta

4109. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether the main magnet frame of the variable Energy Cyclotron being set up in Calcutta has been complected as per schedule ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The fabrication of the main magnet frame of the Variable Energy Cyclotron being set up in Calcutta is progressing at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. The present delivery schedule of the magnet frame will enable the Cyclotron to go into operation as scheduled in February 1974.

Space science and technology centre

4110. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) The projects that have been entrusted to the Space Science & Technology Centre ;

(b) The piorities thereof ; and

(c) The facilities provided to the Space Science and Technology Centre for the execution of the projects ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTORNICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The principal responsibilities of the Space Science & Technology Centre are :

(i) to conduct research and development on systems and their components required for space research and

(ii) to carry out prototype design and pilot production of equipment resulting from its research and development activities.

The details of the projects entrusted are given in the brochure entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research—a Profile for the Decade 1970-80" and the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic energy for the year 1970-71 (pages 143-145). Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Since all these projects are interrelated any only the totality of them will lead to the desired objectives, the relative pirorities cannot be specified.

(c) The Space Science & Technology Centre comprises a number of specialist divisions covering all major fields of engineering and physical sciences. It has 450 engineers and 140 technicians and skilled hands to carry out its responsibilities. In addition several project teams consisting of personnel

drawn from different specialities are working on the complex development tasks.

Microwave target in fourth plan

4111. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the traget in the Fourth Plan for micro-wave telecommunication system and the percentage of achievement, so far ;

(b) the main difficiulties encountered, if any, in the achievement of the targets ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove these ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The target is 12050 Kms. Works are in progress on 7400 Km of routes and are in different stages of progress. The routes which are already commissioned work out to 11% so far.

(b) Main difficulties are in the availability of microwave equipment, microwave towers and steel.

(c) (i) Our Telecom. Research Centre have, with their own know-how, developed some microwave systems, and their manufacture has been undertaken by I. T. I. Their production in sufficient quantities, however, would inevitably take some time. Meanwhile action has been taken to import microwave equipments and accessories and bulk of deliveries are expected to commence from August, 1972.

(ii) Negotiations are under way for procurement of more microwave equipments from other sources.

(iii) A number of indigenous sources including arrangements in P&T Factory in Jabalpur have been developed for the supply of microwave towers, and some more are being developed.

(iv) Vigorous action and follow up with the authorities for distribution of steel has resulted in a brighter position now.

Construction of New research reactors

4112. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lives of the Research Reactors at Trombay are running out; and

(b) if so, what steps have already been taken for constructing new Research Reactors to replace the above?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AEFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No. Sir, No major maintenance work is expected in the near future in respect of APSARA and ZERLINA reactors. As regards CIRCUS reactor, major maintenance work involving plugging or replacement of calendria tubes and if necessary replacement of the Calendria may have to be undertaken in the future. This might involve prolonged shut-down of the reactor.

(b) In order to provide for continued and improved research facilities and isotope production, a 100 MWe thermal research reactor is being set up at Trombay.

Rate of growth of Agricultural and Industrial production

4113. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete and specific steps Government have taken to accelrate the rate of growth of agricultural and industrial production to achieve the postulated rate of growth in National Income in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) what progress is bieng noticed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Annual Plan 1972-73 which was placed on the Table of the House on 4th April, 1972 indicates the various steps that are being taken to accelerate the rate of growth of agricultural and industrial production and to make up for the deficiencies and shortfalls identified in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan to the extent possible.

(b) It is yet too early to indicate the impact of these steps.

Opening of Mobile Post offices

4115, SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be loased to state :

(a) the number and location of Mobile Post Offices opened in the first two years of the IV Plan period;

(b) the prescribed limit of loss for retaining Post Offices in rural areas on a permanent basis and the number of such rural post Offices in the country now; and

(c) the States which have not so far amended the Panchayat rules facilitating the Panchayats to make good the extra loss in running such Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 2 mobile Post Offices have been opened at Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) respectively during the first two years of IV Five Year plan.

(b) Experimental rural Post Offices can be retained on a permanent basis if the loss on their working does not exceed Rs. 240/- per annum, as revealed by two consecutive annual reviews, within the maximum period of experimental existence of 10 years. Such of the experimental rural post offices which cannot earn permanency within the period of 10 years can also be made permanent if the loss on their working does not exceed Rs. 240/- or Rs. 360/- or Rs. 500/- per annum as revealed by a single annual review depending on the distance from the nearest post office. There were 78,219 permanent rural post offices in the country as on 1.4.71.

(c) The State Governments of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh, Laccadives and Minicoy Islands, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Tripura and West Bengal have not so far amended the Panchayat Rules facilitating the Panchayats to make good the extra loss beyond the permitted margin for opening or retaining rural Post Offices. Out of the above State Goverments, those of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir, Laccadives and Minicoy Islands and Tripura have, intimated that the Panchayats in these Territories/States are not economically viable to bear such expenditure or there is no Panchayat system in these States/Territories.

Mechanisation of Counter Service and Maintenance of Postal Machines

4116. SHRI T.S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken in the mechanisation of counter service, manufacture of postal machines and their maintenance as a result of the visit of the two officers of the Directorate of P&T to industrially advanced countries in Europe and America on U. P. U. fellowship during 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The main observations of the two officers of the P&T Directorate who visited industrially advanced countries in Europe and America on U.P.U. fellowships during 1970-71 are that counter services by their very nature are not amenable to a high degree of mechanisation and the primary need is to change the organisation and procedure in counter services in order to give a speedier service to the customers. A few mechanical gadgets recommended to be used in counter operations can be introduced only after certain changes are effected in the existing procedures which were devised a log time ago purely for manual work. The question of changing the procedures is at present under examination.

Expansion of Amul, Horlicks and Glaxo Factories

4117. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned expansion of Amul, Horlicks and Glaxo factories;

(b) their capacity, product-wise prior to expansion and after expansion;

(c) the amount of saving of foreign exchange on account of indigenous production of milk products and the foreign exchange sanctioned for import of machinery and parts required for expansion; and

(d) whether more applications from existing milk products plants for expansion are pending and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUT MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity productwise prior to expansion and after expansion is as follows:

Name of the firm	Product	Annual Capacity (In tonne)	
		Prior to expansion	After expansion
M/s. Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Anand (AMUL)	Milk food for infants	10,000	11,750
Glaxo Laboratories India Ltd, Bombay	-do-	3,200	4,000
M/s Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers, Nabha (HORLICKS)	Horlicks	6,000	12,000

(c) The expansion in capacities referred to at (a) and (b) is for milkfood for infants and Horlicks. As import of these items had been banned for the last few years, there is no question of saving of foreign exchange on account of indigenous production.

For the expansion mentioned in (b), no foreign exchange has so far been sanctioned for import of machinery.

(d) A few applications for expansion of existing plants for the manufacture of milk products are pending and these are under examination.

Indigenous Production of Milk Products

4118. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures being taken to encourage indigenous production of milk products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Wherever there is surplus fluid milk available, efforts are being made to create capacity for production of milk products either by setting up of new units or by expansion of the existing units who are already engaged in the manufacture of Milk products

Production and demand of Baby Food.

4119. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of baby food against installed and utilised capacities during the last three years;

(b) the import of Baby Food during the last three years;

(c) the assessed demand for Baby Food during Fourth Plan and expansion of capacity envisaged; and

(d) whether any action has been taken by Government on the applications pending for expansion of existing plants and for product-diversification and on those received from new applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). The installed capacity for the manufacture of baby milk food is 20,983 tonnes. Its production during the last three years was as follows:—

1969	15,558 tonnes
1970	15,677 ,,
1971	16,815 ,,

(b) Nil.

(c) The target capacity for the 4th Plan has been fixed at 45,000 tonnes. An additional capacity of 16,404 tonnes has already been approved and the various projects are in different stages of implementation.

(d) Some applications for expansion of existing plants and also for setting up of new units for the manufacture of baby foods are under active consideration of Government.

Production of skim milk powder

4120 SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of skim milk

powder imported during the last three years, includidng free gifts ;

(b) whether the indigenous production is lagging behind the total demand and capcaity is underutilised ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there are any schemes to boost production of skim milk powder to save foreign exchange and to achieve self-sufficiency in the long run and if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). The quantity and value of skim milk powder imported during the last 3 years is given below :—

Period	Qnantity (In 000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1968-69	45	1230
1969-70	27	583
1970-71	30	682
1971-72 (Upto Sept. 71)	18	455

(b) Yes Sir. While the demand for skim milk powder is steadily going up, indigenous production is not able to keep pace with the demand.

(c) The reasons are as follows :—

(i) Increased availability of fluid milk, which is the raw material for manufacture of skim milk powder and other milk products takes considerable time. But all, possible efforts are being made to improve the fluid milk availability by intensive cattle development programme and other improved animal husbandry practices.

(ii) Utilisation of capacity is directly linked to the over-all availability of fluid milk ; and

(iii) Some of the projects like Kaira, Mehsana, Vijayawada add Nestles are geared up for manufacture of whole milk powder to meet the requirements of Defence Services as well. The quantity of skim milk powder marketed by them is not much as they are also mannfacturing baby-food, condensed milk, for which skim milk powder is the main ingredient.

(d) With a view to increasing milk prouction an integrated programme which, *inter alia* includes intensive cattle development and improved animal husbandry practices has been envisaged in the National Plan. In order to encourage indigenous production of skim milk powder a Central Pool has also been created for pooling the prices of imported skim milk powder with indigenous supplies. An additional capacity of 16,880 tonnes has been approved for setting up milk powder factories in different parts of the country. When these schemes are implemented, it will result in increased production of milk powder, besides resulting in saving of foreign exchange for import of milk powder.

Expansion and Modernisation of Milk Products Industry

4121. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to meet the requirements of machinery and parts required for expansion and modernisation of milk products Plants for production of skim milk powder;

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing general relaxations in regard to expansion of milk products industry in organised sector; and

(c) the nature and scope of encouragement being offered to the industry for increasing production of milk products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Machinery required for the production of skim milk powder are, by and large, manufactured indigenously in the country.

(b) The reasons for withdrawing general relaxations in regard to licensing of new units for manufacture of milk products are (i) to arrest the indiscriminate and unorganised growth of milk products manufacturing industry in the country and (ii) to safeguard supply of fresh fluid milk to the consuming public.

(c) Wherever there is surplus availability of fluid milk, efforts are being made to create necessary capacities for production of milk products either by setting up of new units or by expansion of the existing ones. For increased milk production, an integrated project-approach devetailling dairying and animal husbandry practices has been envisaged in the National Plans. One of the major measures introduced in recent years is for intensive cattle development projects, which are located in the milk shed areas of various dairy plants in the country. Besides this, for increasing milk production, both the Central and State Governments have taken up a number of milk schemes, as also cattle and dairy development under the National Plans.

बेस्पा स्कूटर की ओर बाजारी

4122. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 'बजाज' अथवा बेस्पा स्कूटर के आवटन के लिये श्रेणीवार कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से बजाज स्कूटरों के आवन्टन के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या श्रेणीवार नीचे दी जाती है :—

सूची संख्या-1	(900 रु० और इससे अधिक मूल वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्ति)	1627
सूची संख्या-2	(500 रु० से 899 रु० तक मूल वेतन लेने वाले कार्यकारी) (एक्जीक्यूटिव)	1943
सूची संख्या-3	(500 रु० से 899 रु० तक मूल वेतन लेने वाले गैर-कार्यकारी) (नान एक्जीक्यूटिव)	8845
सूची संख्या-4	(300 रु० से 499 रु० तक मूल वेतन लेने वाले कार्यकारी) (एक्जीक्यूटिव)	8572
सूची संख्या-5	(संयुक्त सचिवों और इससे ऊपर के अधिकारियों के निजी सहायक)	169
सूची संख्या-6	(चिकित्सक)	413
सूची संख्या-7	(350 रु० से 499 रु० तक मूल वेतन लेने वाले गैर-सरकारी)	33438
	योग	55007

उपर्युक्त जानकारी 1971 के अन्त तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में है। इसके अलावा, चालू वर्ष (1972) में बड़ी संख्या में आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदन पत्रों की अभी जांच की जानी है और सारणीबद्ध किया जाना है।

लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर के आवंटन के लिये पंजीकरण

4123. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर के आवंटन के लिए श्रेणीवार कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ;

(ख) क्या स्कूटर प्राप्त करने के लिए लोगों को 5-6 वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतीक्षा की अवधि कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर पाने वालों की प्रतीक्षा सूची दर्ज लोगों की श्रेणीवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

सूची संख्या 1 (900 रु० और उससे अधिक मूल वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्ति)	177
सूची संख्या 2 (500 रु० से 899 रु० तक मूल वेतन पाने वाले प्रशासक ।	11
सूची संख्या 3 (500 से 899 रु० तक मूल वेतन पाने वाले गैर-एक्जीक्यूटिव (प्रशासकेतर)	262
सूची संख्या 4 (300 रु० से 499 रु० तक मूल वेतन पाने वाले एक्जीक्यूटिव (प्रशासक)	847
सूची संख्या 5 (संयुक्त सचिवों और उनसे वरिष्ठ लोगों के व्यक्तिगत सहायक)	4
सूची संख्या 6 (चिकित्सक)	4
सूची संख्या 7 (300 रु० से 499 रु० तक मूल वेतन पाने वाले नान-एक्जीक्यूटिव)	5697
योग	7002

ऊपर दी गई जानकारी 1971 के अन्त तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के विषय में है। इनके अलावा चालू वर्ष (1972) में बहुत अधिक संख्या मे आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदन पत्रों की अभी जांच भी जानी है तथा उन्हे सारणी-बद्ध करना है।

(ख) प्रतीक्षा अवधि श्रेणी के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न है। सबसे निम्न श्रेणी (सूची संख्या 7) की प्रतीक्षा सूची के अधिकारियों की अधिकाधिक प्रतीक्षा अवधि करीब चार वर्ष है।

(ग) देश में स्कूटरों के संभरण बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने संयुक्त क्षेत्र में 1,00,000 लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर प्रति वर्ष बनाने की क्षमता का एक एकक स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है। देश में वर्तमान लम्ब्रेटा उत्पादकों की विस्तार योजनाओं पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Survey of Damage Caused due to Rain and landslides in Himachal Pradesh

4124. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team from the Planning Commission visited Himachal Pradesh to undertake a survey of the damage caused by heavy rains and landslides in September-October last year, if so, whether the team has submitted its report to the Government and the main findings and recommendations made ;

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted ; and

(c) the names of the members of the team, the places visited by it and the public representatives met by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). 1. At the request of the Himachal Pradesh Government, a team of experts was set up by the Planning Commission, who visited Simla from 31.8.1971 to 2.9.1971 regarding slides and subsidences due to heavy and incessant rains. The report of this team was forwarded to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during early September, 1971.

2. The team concluded that the basic rock structure of Simla Hills is not involved and the movement is confined to the overburden on the northern slopes of the Ridge

of Simla in the affected portions. The expert team in its report has recommended certain exploratory programmes so that a suitable scientific and engineering solution to the problem could be devised. The team has also recommended the setting up of a hill-side safety committee to keep a continuous watch, to ensure implementation of safety measures that may be evolved, and to regulate developments in the Simla urban area.

3. The team comprised of Shri O.P. Chadha, Chief of the Irrigation Division of Planning Commission and Shri V.S. Krishnaswamy, Director, Geological Survey of India. The team visited the affected areas in Simla proper including sites near Himachal Bhawan, Roorkey, Rooknest, Medical College Building under construction and the entire affected area on the northern slope from Central School building on the Ridge to about 100 feet below Subhash Nagar. The team had discussion with engineers, town planner, geologists of H.P. Government and the Administrator and Engineers from Simla Municipal Corporation. They also had discussion with the Deputy Commissioner, Simla.

Setting up of a cell in Planning Commission for hill areas

4125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from Members of Parliament to set up a Planning Cell for Hill Areas in the Planning Commission and earmark special funds for the development of such areas; if so, the Government's decision in this regard ;

(b) the date by which the Cell would be set up ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the demand in the Memorandum to associate the M.Ps., from these areas with this Cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir, A Memorandum dated 20.7.1971 addressed to the Prime Minister by Shri Narain Chand Parashar and 14 other Members of Parliament was received by Government. Government have taken a decision to set up a Special Cell in the Planning Commission for the development of hill areas. It has not been decided so far to earmark special funds for the development of these areas. Besides there is a liberal pattern of assistance to the concerned States in respect of expenditure on development programmes incurred for the hill areas as part of the respective Plans of these States.

(b) It is expected that the Cell will be set up shortly ; no definite date can, however, be indicated in this behalf.

(c) The suggestion that Members of Parliament from the hill areas should be closely associated with this Cell, is receiving consideration.

Promotions in Indian Statistical Service

4126. SHRI K. SURAYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3050 on the 2nd December, 1970 regarding promotions in Indian Statistical Service and State :

(a) whether regular promotions of 17 persons in the promotion quota to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service notified in August, 1970 were made from the List of eligible persons drawn up by the Cadre authority in 1968 in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making regular promotions against the remaining vacancies in the promotion quota from that List in 1970 itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to the Indian Statistical Service Rules, not more than 25% of the vacancies in Grade IV of the Service is to be filled by selection from among officers serving in offices under the Government in Statistical posts recognised for this purpose by the Controlling Authority who shall prepare a list of such posts in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Controlling Authority may in consultation with the Commission add to or modify the list from time to time. The selection will be made from amongst those who have

completed at least four years of regular service in these posts on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority, by the Controlling Authority on the advice of the Commission.

The Controlling Authority prepared a list of eligible persons as on 31st December 1966 *i.e.*, those who had completed 4 years of regular service on that date, in 1967 and the selection for the 17 regular promotion vacancies upto 1966, was finalised in 1970 on the basis of this list. Subsequently, the Ministries/Departments were asked to furnish information regarding the persons who are eligible for consideration for preparation of the second integrated Select List. Details of persons who have put in four years of regular service in the feeder posts as on 31st December 1970 have been called for. The Union Public Service Commission had also raised some objections regarding the eligibility of the posts which were recognised earlier as feedor to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service and the matter has been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission and the concerned Departments. When this is finalised and complete information received from the Ministries/Departments regarding the persons who are eligible for consideration for preparation of the second integrated Select List, the list will be drawn up according to the provision in the Indian Statistical Service Rules. As additions/deletions had taken place in the list of posts recognised for promotion and a number of persons had completed 4 years of regular service, after 31st December 1966, it was not possible to utilise the first list of eligible persons for making further promotions in 1970 itself.

Promotions in Indian Statistical Service

4127. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3051 on the 2nd December, 1970 regarding promotions in Indian Statistical Service and state :

(a) whether no action has since been taken to make regular appointments against the 21 posts available in the promotion quota in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of posts now available in the promotion quota in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service and when regular appointment thereto are expected to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Ministries and Departments where the posts recognised for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service exist were asked to furnish complete information regardingt he eligible incumbents thereof as on 31st December, 1970 for preparing the second integrated select list for promotion to Grade IV of the Service. Mean while, the Union Public Service Commission have raised certain objections regarding the eligibility of the posts recognised for promotion and the matter has been taken up with the Commission and the Ministries and Departments concerned. As soon as the requisite information is received from all the Ministries and Deparments concerned, the Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Service will be drawn up.

(c) The number of posts available for promotion in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service now is approximately 24.

Whereabouts of Laldenga

4128. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the present whereabouts of Laldenga, President of M. N. F.; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to catch hold of him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) As stated in reply to Unstrarred Question No. 259 on the 15th March, 1972, Government have seen reports that some Mizo rebels led by Laldenga, have entered the Burmese territory.

(b) Our Security forces are fully vigilant. The Burmese security forces are also deputed to be taking the appropriate steps.

Non-C. S. S. officers working as under Secretaries in Ministries

4129 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of officers belonging to nor-C S. S. cadres are manning the posts of Under Secretaries in Ministries; if so, their number and whether they get any special pay for the purpose; and

(b) whether Central Secrtairat Services officers also man any posts in non-C S S. cadres; if so, their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : (a) Yes Sir, The number of non-C. S. S, officers in posts of Under Secretaries is 171 They are paid their grade pay and a special pay while holding these posts.

(b) Central Secretariat Service officers are not manning any post in non-C. S S. Cadres. However, 47 C S S. Grade I officers are at present on deputation outside the C. S. S Cadre

कार्बाइड के अधिक मात्रा में जमा होने के कारण सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली में आग लगना

4130. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि कार्बाइड के अधिक मात्रा में रखे जाने के कारण गत वर्ष सब्जी मण्डी में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि अब भी फल विक्रेता कच्चे फलों को पकाने के लिए भारी मात्रा में कार्बाइड का भण्डार जमा कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या कार्बाइड से पकाये गये फल स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक सिद्ध हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार के पास सब्जीमंडी में फल विक्रेताओं द्वारा कार्बाइड के भारी मात्रा के भण्डार की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) इस बात का कोई वैज्ञानिक साक्ष्य उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कार्बाइड गैस से फलों को पकाने का प्रभाव फल की रचना पर पड़ता है अथवा स्वास्थ्य के लिए यह हानिकारक बन जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Use of Inspection quarters of P. & T. Department by Officers

4131. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspection Quarters of the P. & T. Department at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other important cities can be used by the touring officers or other officers of the P&T Department stationed at the place of location of these quarters for marriage or other social purposes;

(b) if so, under whose permission and the number in which rent is charged therfor; and

(c) the machinery devised to check against misuse of the Telephones and other amenities like Electricity, water erc. provded there ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUANA,) : (a) No. Departmental rules do not provide for the use of Inspection Quarters by the P&T Officers whether stationed or not at that place, for marriage or other social purposes, Out station officers can however use the Inspection Quarters while on leave on payment of charges as per rules.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Electric consumption charges are collected as per the rates fixed by the Dep-Department. Inspection Quarters are locked when not in use.Proper register is maintained for trunk telephone calls when the Inspection Quarters are in use.

Posts and Telegraphs Officers' deputation to Indian Telephone Industries.

4132. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 409 dated the 26 th May, 1971 regarding ihe selection of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering and other non-technical officers for deputation to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited and state:

(a) whether he has since considered the desirability of framing any guidelines for meeting the personnel requirement of the I. T. I.-both technical and non-technical-by attracting the best personnel from the Department or outside on an all-India basis instead of leaving it to the I. T, I. alone to detail persons of its choice;

(b) if so, the broad outines there, of and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he would lay on the Table a statement showing the technical and non-technical officers who are at prcsent on deputation to the I. T. I., Unit of Allahabad and have been or being given further extension of deputation period; and

(d) whether any minimum period up to which such officers can be kept on deputation has been prescribed and if so, what and the deputation charges in respct of pension, leave and other service amenities which the I. T. I., has to pay to the poste and Telegraph Department ?

THE MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) As stated in the reply to unstarred question No 409 in the Lok Sabha on the 26th May, 1971, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is a—public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications. As the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd:, produces equipment mainly meant for the consumption of the P&T Department, this undertaking has to obtain on deputation officears of the P&T Department possessing certain expertise and experience. The Government have approved this procedure in public interest.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in librray See No.LT—1863/72]

(d) The deputation is initially for a period of one year. This is extended to a total period of 2 to 3 years as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in library See No. LT—1863/1972]

Closure of philipsfactory, Calcutta.

4133. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the Hindusthan Standard, Calcutta dated the 1st April, 1972 under the caption "Calcutta Factory Faces Closure.;

(b) whether the (philips) Factory is the only electronic equipment manufacturing plant in the whole of Eastern India;

(c) whether the plant has been manufacturing Defence equipment from its inception but no further orders are being placed with it; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to see that the factory can carry on with diversified production and thus avoid unemployment of its skilled and technical manpower ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). M/s. Philips, M/s. General Electric Co. and M/s. Gramophone Co. are the three units in the organised sector engaged in the manufacture of various types of electronic items in Eastern India.

As a measure of import substitution, orders, for the manufacture of Defence Electronics and other items have been placed on various firms from time to time

by the Ministry of Defence taking into considesation the firms' available capacities and capabilies.

Currently M/s Philips are executing two such orders in their plant at Calcutta. Placement of further orders on M/s. Philips for such items will depened on various factors like, furture requirements etc.

Setting up of Industrial Units in tripura under 16-Point Programme.

4134. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any small scale Industrial Units are planned to be set up in Tripura under 16-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any 16-Point Programme for setting up small scale Industries in Tripura.

However, the approved outlays for 1972-73 in respect of small Scale Industries is Rs. 9.00 lakhs and for Industrial Estates Rs. 5.36 lakhs.

गया में डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

4135. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया (बिहार) में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है,

(ख) क्या सरकार वहां डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक लागू कर दी जायगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां । गया में एक मैनुअल एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है ।

(ख) गया को ऐसे एक्सचेंजों की सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है जिन्हें आटो बनाया जाना है । विभाग को इस एक्सचेंज की इमारत के लिए जमीन हासिल करने में सफलता नहीं मिली है, क्योंकि पार्टी इस मामले को अदालत में ले गई है ।

(ग) आटो एक्सचेन्ज चालू करने की तारीख का अनुमान अभी लगाया जा सकता है, जब विभाग को जमीन का कब्जा मिल जाए और इमारत बनने का काम शुरू किया जा सके ।

राष्ट्रीय एकता का कार्य करने वाले संस्थानों के लिए अनुदान

4136. श्री अम्बेश : क्या गृह मंत्री राष्ट्रीय एकता कार्यक्रम करने वाले संस्थानों को अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में 29 मार्च, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1455 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त प्रश्नों में बताई गई संस्थाओं को 'राष्ट्रीय एकता' कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में पृथक-पृथक कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान उन्हें कितना-कितना अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क). सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । [संख्यालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-1864/72]

(ख) विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिए अनावर्तक आधार पर स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को सवर्ष अनुदान दिये जाते हैं । चालू वर्ष के दौरान अनुदान

के लिए जिन अनुरोधों पर विचार किया जायगा उनका सम्बन्ध पूर्ववर्ती अनुष्ठानों से नहीं होगा और चालू वर्ष के लिए नए प्रस्तावों की जांच की जायगी और उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जायगा ।

Inflated telephone bills by Ganganagar Telephone Exchange

4137. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Weekly 'Chunauti' of Ganganagar, dated the 8th April, 1972 complaining about inflated bills being sent by the Telephone Exchange, Ganganagar;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 12 cases of incorrect billing due to wrong meter reading were detected and immediate action was taken to rectify the mistake and issue correct bills. Action is also being initiated against the staff responsible for this.

Delhi Telephone Directory for 1972

4138. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which new Telephone Directory is to be published and issued in Delhi;

(b) whether the last Directory was issued in April, 1971; and

(c) if so, reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No definite date can be indicated at this stage due to uncertain position of supply of paper.

(b) the last directory issue marked 'April, 1971 Directory' of Delhi Telephone was distributed from 5.8.1971 onwards after incorporating corrections upto April, 1971.

(c) The delay in the printing of the next issue of the directory is mainly due to non-availability of paper.

Telugu Edition of 'Yojana'

4140. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is no Telugu edition of the Journal, Yojana, inspite of the fact that Telugu is the second largest language spoken in the country and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : It has been decided to bring out a Telugu edition of the Journal, YOJANA. The delay in starting this edition is due to difficulties in making satisfactory arrangement for its printing and for arranging regular supply of paper.

A. I. R. Correspondents in Andhra Pradesh

4141. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of full time and part-time correspondents for All India Radio in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether newe coverage of the State is insignificant compared to the other States and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASAING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) There are two full-time and four part-time correspondents in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The extent of news coverage is the same as in other States.

Telugu Programme Journal "Vani"

4142 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not transferring the publication of a programme Journal in Telugu by the name "Vani", from Madras to Hyderabad in spite of the repeated requests by readers;

(b) whether the above Journal is being edited by a non-Telugu person resulting in bad editing; and

(c) the reasons for not appointing a Telugu person inspite of numberless representations made to the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Higher cost of printing and the absence of adequate facilities at Hyderabad Station.

(b) The editing of the journal is in the charge of a Telugu-knowing Assistant Editor, under the overall supervision of the Station Director, Madras, who is *ex-offico* Editor.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand for an increase in number of chances for appearing in all India Services examinations

4143. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to her by a group of candidates for All India Sevices requesting that the number of chances a candidate can avail of for the I. A. S. and other Central Services should be increased from two to three; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIR AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is under consideration.

Posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Delhi

4144. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police are lying vacant in Delhi Police since long ; and

(b) if so, the number of such posts and reasons for not filling them so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOSHIN) : (a) and (b) Out of a total of 82 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Delhi Police, only 5 posts have been lying vacant for some time past due to shortage of suitable officers. Selections are likely to be made shortly to fill up these posts.

Shifting of Scooter Plant from Jodhpur to Alwar

4145. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a scooter plant was decided to be set up at Jodhpur in the public sector;

(b) whether the aforesaid plant is now being set up at Alwar; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A letter of intent for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Alwar in the State of Rajasthan for the manufacture of 24.000 scooters per annum was issued to the Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation on the 7th October, 1970 On a representation received from the Corporation, the validity of the letter of intent has been extended upto the 6th October, 1972 Even originally when the Corporation had submitted the application for grant of industrial licence in January, 1970, they had indi-

centre the location of the proposed plant at Alwar and not at Jodhpur.

Instructions to Government of Oorisya to hold separate interviews in the case of appointment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates

4146 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Government of Orissa to apply relaxed standards and to conduct separate interview for selection of Scheduled Tribe and Caste candidates for appointment.

(b) whether Government of Orissa is following the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The reservatians for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Governments are the concern of the respective State Governments under Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. Hence, no instructions in this regard can be issued by the Government of India to the State Governments. However, copies of the instructions issued by the Government of India in July, 1970 in respect of services under the Central Government providing *inter alia* for application of relaxed standards of suitability in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for selection against reserved vacancies and for calling candidates belonging to these communities for interview on a separate day or a separate sitting of the Selection Committee were sent on 28th September, 1970 to all State Governments with the request to consider adopting the same in regard to the services under them. The information available in regard to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services/posts under the Government of Orissa, however shows that there is already a provision in the rules of the State Government *vide* Resolution dated 29th April, 1953 that candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes possessing the minimum educational an other qualifications prescribed for the appointment ni question can be appointed against the reserved posts. To ensure that these instructions are implemented, another Resolution was issued by the State Government on the 18th December, 1969 providing *intar alia* that whenever a Selection Board is set up for a selection of candidates for any posts, there should be a representative from the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department to watch the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the latest order issued on 31st July, 1971 a certificate is also now required to be submitted by the appointing authorities to the State Government to indicate that the requisite number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates have been recruited against the posts reserved for them, and if there is any deficiency in such recruitment, the reasons for the same. It would thus. be seen that while the orders issued by the Government of India regarding relaxation of standards have not been adopted as such by the Orissa Government, the orders which they have issued regarding filling up of reserved vacancies are equally effective in this regard.

Study of socio-economic background of re ruits to I.A.S.

4147. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2969 on 14th August. 1970 regarding study of socio-economic background of recruits to I. A. S. etc. and state :

(a) whether the study by Prof. V. Subramaniam has since been published by the Publication Division and is now available to the public ;

(c) whether three copies of the publication were supplied to the Parliament Library and if so. when;

(c) if not, whether a summary of the author's findin gs will be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether any other similar study was later undertaken by the National Academy of Administration and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The study undertaken by the National Aca-

demy of Administration through Prof. V. Subramaniam has not yet been published. After publication, three copies will be supplied to the Parliament Library. As such, no summary of it is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A further study, of a similar nature, has recently been undertaken by the National Academy of Administration covering the religious, educational, urban/rural etc. background of the members of the Indian Administrative Service, recruited on the basis of the results of the combined Competitive Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission during the years 1959-1969.

Tamil Nadu Hindu religious and charitable endowments (Amendment) act, 1970

4148. SARI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently upheld the validity of the Tamilnadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (Amendment) Act, 1970 with far-reaching implications for social reform in the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the judgement will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare a Model Bill for uiform action by all State Governments at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have seen press reports in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the validity of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1970.

(b) The question does not arise as the Central Government were not a party to the litigation.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

French aid re, setting up an atomic energy project in India

4149. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether France has offered any aid to India in the matter of setting up of an atomic energy project in the country;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Under an Agreement with the Commissariat A'l Energie Atomique, France, the Commissariat is sharing its experience in the field of fast breeder technology with the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Under the terms of the Agreement, a team of Indian Engineers and scientists have, with the assistance of the Commissariat, prepared a detailed project report for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor Project, Kalpakkam. The responsibility for the construction of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor rests with the Government of India. The Commissariat A'l Energie Atomique, France, will provide design and technical system consultancy services on the basis of agreed rates for services of engineers and an agreed payment for the design.

Civil suits against the management of National Industrial development Corporation Ltd.

4150. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain employees of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited and their Union have instituted Civil Suits/Application against the Management of the said Corporation; and if so, the number, nature and value of each such suits/applications;

(b) how much legal fee has been prescribed by the Central Government for suits of such nature and value and how much legal fee the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited has paid to their Lawyers in each case; and

(c) whether the legal fees paid by this Corporation are far more than what the Central Government have prescribed and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes Sir, The number of suits at the moment is six. A statement about value and nature of each suits laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see no* Lt—1865-172]

(a) and (c) : The Central Government fee rules are not applicable to Public Sector Undertakings.

हिन्दी सलाहकार और हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के कार्य

4151. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी सलाहकार और हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : हिन्दी सलाहकार हिन्दी के प्रसार, विकास और संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह देते है। यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के समुचित कार्यान्वयन से सम्बद्ध सभी कार्यों के साथ, जिनमें सिफारिशें, सुझाव, चर्चा तथा निर्णय आदि शामिल है, हिन्दी सलाहकार का सम्बन्ध रहता है।

गृह मन्त्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का कार्य विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सलाह देना है।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों पर गृह मन्त्रालय में विचार किया जाता है और उन पर यथावश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

लिंक रोड दिल्ली स्थित पैट्रोल पम्प के लूटे जाने की घटना

4152. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 मार्च, 1972 को दिल्ली की लिंक रोड पर स्थित पैट्रोल पम्प को तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर पर आये तीन व्यक्तियों ने लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) दिनांक 21-3-1972 को चार व्यक्तियों ने, और न कि तीन व्यक्तियों ने, जो कि तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर में आ रहे थे, दिल्ली में स्थित लिंक रोड पैट्रोल पम्प को लूटा।

(ख) 21-3-1972 को श्री जागीर सिंह, सुपुत्र श्री मोहन सिंह, विक्रेता, बग्गा पैट्रोल पम्प, लिंक रोड, ने पुलिस को सूचना दी कि उससे पिछली रात्रि को लगभग 2 बजकर 25 मिनट पर चार अज्ञात व्यक्ति पहिये में हवा डलवाने तथा पैट्रोल लेने के बहाने से एक तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर नं० 3221 में पेट्रोल पम्प पर आये। उसने पैट्रोल दिया और जब वह कैश मेमो बनाने के लिए कार्यालय में गया तो वे चारों व्यक्ति उसके पीछे गये और उन्होंने चाकू दिखाकर उससे बलपूर्वक 700 रुपये ले लिये। पैट्रोल पम्प के दूसरे कर्मचारी, श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार ने उनकी सहायता करने की कोशिश की किन्तु अभियुक्तों में से एक अभियुक्त ने उसे चाकू दिखाकर रोक लिया। जब उसने अभियुक्त को दबोचने की कोशिश की तो उसके दाहिने हाथ की छोटी उंगली पर चोट आ गई। चारों अभियुक्त यह अपराध करने के बाद भागने में सफल हो गये।

(ग) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 394/34 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस स्टेशन, करोल बाग, में दिनांक 21-3-72 को एक मामला, एफ० आई० आर० संख्या 286 दर्ज किया गया और जांच शुरू की गई। चारो अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं। इनसे चोरी का कुछ माल वसूल किया गया है। जांच जारी है।

विदेशों में संयंत्रों के स्थापनान्तरण का प्रस्ताव

4153. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन और नीदरलैंड के अतिरिक्त अन्य देशों से वहां का कोई उद्योग भारत मे स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए सुझाव आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुझावों की रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) स्टैनलैस स्टील की छुरिया-काटे आदि और मशीन औजार (सेटर खरादो) के निर्माण के लिये कार्य कर रहे सन्यन्त्रो के स्थानान्तरण के लिये दो प्रस्ताव क्रमश डनमार्क और पश्चिमी जर्मनी से व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण (विदेशी व्यापार मन्त्रालय) को प्राप्त हुए है। इनकी अभी प्रारम्भिक छानबीन की जा रही है।

इन प्रस्तावों के अतिरिक्त पुराने सन्यन्त्रो के स्थानान्तरण के लिये एक इटली का और दूसरा पश्चिमी जर्मनी का दो प्रस्तावो के लिये भी सरकार द्वारा पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इन दोनो प्रस्तावो का सक्षिप्त विवरण परिशिष्ट मे दिया गया है।

इंग्लैंड और नीदर लैण्ड के अतिरिक्त दूसरे देशो में दो पुराने सन्यन्त्रो के स्थानान्तरण की सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत मामलो की सूची :—

क्र० स०	भारतीय पार्टी का नाम	विदेशी फर्म का नाम	प्रस्तावित सन्यन्त्र का स्थापना-स्थल	सक्षिप्त ब्यौरा
1.	भारत सरकार द्वारा के० इन्नोसेंटी आफ इटली और मैसर्स आटो-मोबाइल प्रोडक्टस आफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई के साथ मिलकर स्थापित किये जाने वाले सयुक्त क्षेत्र का उपक्रम	इटली के मैसर्स इन्नोसेंटी	लखनऊ (उ० प्र०)	इटली की फर्म की विद्यमान निर्माण सुविधाओ को खरीदकर प्रति वर्ष 1 लाख लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरो के निर्माण के लिये सन्यन्त्र का स्थानान्तरण
2.	श्री जिव० एन० चड्ढा बम्बई	मे० लिटन इडस्ट्रीज इंक० (यू० एस० ए०)	नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)	80,000 एलैक्ट्रिक एडिंग मशीनो के निर्माण के लिये पश्चिमी जर्मनी के कार्य कर रहे सन्यन्त्र का स्थानान्तरण

इन दोनों मामलों मे एक शर्त यह रखी गई है कि स्थानान्तरित किये गये सयंत्र, उपकरण और औजारों का किसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त मूल्यांकनकर्ताओं और चार्टर्ड इंजीनियर द्वारा उनके उपयोगी होने, अच्छी तरह देख-भाल की गई और मूल्य उचित होने का प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाना चाहिये।

Demonstration Against Cooch-Behar Refugee Service in Cooch-Behar

4154. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonstrations and deputations were lodged by the District Chhatra Parishad and other Congress workers in Cooch-Behar District against a foreign missionery under the title "Cooch-Behar Refugee Service" working in Cooch-Behar;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the views of those demons-trators and duputationists; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The District Chhatra Parishad and the Yuva Congress are reported to have demonstrated against the foreign missionary working under the Cooch Behar Refugee Service, demanding that he should leave the country.

(c) On the basis of the information available with Government, it cannot be said that any action is called for.

2.00 12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF FOUR PERSONS AS A RESULT OF A BLAST IN BEAS-SUTLEJ PROJECT

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> "The reported death of four persons and serious injuries to many others in a blast in a tunnel of the Beas-Sutlej Project in Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): At about 10 P.M, on 23rd April, a minor blast was done for making a small pit for earthing of the railway track about 3 miles inside the Baggi end of the Baggi-Pandoh tunnel. About 2 Kgs. of explosives were used for excavating the pit measuring 6' x 3' x 5'. As soon as the blast was fired, the sound of a second blast was also heard almost simultaneously. The electric lines and the ventilation system went out of action. The Workmen and supervisors who were standing well away from the site of the pit were plunged in darkness and in panic, started running out, but they could not escape from the gases of the explosions.

The mouth of the tunnel is about 3 miles away from the site of the accident. The information regarding the accident was communicated from the nearest telephone located about 1000 feet away from the place of incident. Medical aid and relief was immediately rushed to the site to rescue the people and all of them were moved out and given first aid. Four of them expired on the way to hospital. Another about 67 persons affected by gases and minor injuries received treatment at the Project hospital in Sundernagar and except for 4 all have been discharged. These 4 persons have received only minor injuries and are expected to be discharged within a week.

Preliminary reports indicate that about 50 Kgs. of explosive which had not been consumed in blasting the full face of the tunnel in the earlier blast was stored in wooden boxes about 150 ft. away form the site of the pit which is considered safe. It is found that 50 Kgs. of explosive somehow exploded within a fraction of a second after the minor charge of the pit was blasted. A departmental enquiry has already been instituted to find out the cause of the second explosion.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इस दुर्घटना में चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और 67 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। मेरी अपनी सूचना के अनुसार घायल होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या इससे कहीं अधिक है और उनमें से कुछ लोग काफी गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए हैं। जो यह चार व्यक्ति मरे हैं उनके परिवार के साथ और जो घायल हुए हैं उनके साथ मेरी ही नहीं बल्कि सारे सदन की सहानुभूति है और मैं मंत्री

महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह हमारी सहानुभूति तथा संवेदना इन सब लोगों तक पहुंचा दें। व्यास सतलज लिंक प्रोजेक्ट हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट है और इसमें हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा काम सुरंगे बनाने का है जो कि बड़े ही जोखिम का काम हैं और जो यह घटना हुई है इससे एक शंका पैदा हो गई है हमारे दिलों में कि जो सेफ्टी मेजर्स अपनाए जाने चाहिए क्या वह अपनाए जा रहे हैं और अगर अपनाए जा रहे हैं तो क्या वह पर्याप्त हैं? इन सब बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा हैं कि वह इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात की भी जाच की जाय कि जो सेफ्टी मेजर्स हैं वह अपनाए जा रहे हैं या नहीं और अगर अपनाए जा रहे हैं तो पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं? और इस बात की तह में जाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस मामले की एक न्यायिक जांच कराई जाय ताकि इसकी तह तक हम पहुंच सकें।

वर्कमेन कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो सहायता इन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र दी जाय। अमूमन देखा जाता है कि सहायता देने में बड़ा विलम्ब होता है जिसके कारण मजदूरों को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। अंत में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से या प्रोजेक्ट के अधिकारियों की ओर से जो मरे या घायल हुये हैं उन लोगों को क्या तुरत सहायता दी गई और आगे ऐसी दुर्घटना दोबारा न घटे इसके लिए सरकार ने या इस प्रोजेक्ट के अधिकारियों ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह व्यास और सतलज लिंकिंग प्रोजेक्ट बहुत इम्पार्टेंट प्रोजेक्ट है और इसके अंदर टनेल्स बहुत हैं। टनेल्स के अंदर काम करना है जो बहुत खतरे का है। यह जो पर्टीकुलर केस है इस वक्त, इसमें 71 आदमी साइट पर थे जहां काम हो रहा था और उसमें चार की तो मृत्यु हो गई। बाकी जो 67 आदमी अस्पताल में दाखिल किए गए है उसमे से चार को छोड़कर बाकी सब को थोड़ी-थोड़ी चोट थी। वह डिस्चार्ज हो गए हैं। चार जो अभी दाखिल हैं उनको कुछ ज्यादा चोट आई है लेकिन यह बताया गया है कि कोई ऐसी गभीर बात नही है और एक हफ्ते के अदर वह भी वापस कर दिए जाएंगे।

जहां तक कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल है जो वर्कमेन कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट है उसके अंदर जो प्राविजन है उसके अनुसार 7 हजार से लेकर 8 हजार तक उनके वेजेज के हिसाब से अलग-अलग उनको मिलेगा और वह तुरन्त ही मैं चाहता हूं कि वर्क आउट करके दे दिया जाय।

जो सेफ्टी की बात है उसके लिए मेजर्स अपनाए जा रहे हैं इसमें कोई शक नही है और यहां भी जो मेजर्स अपनाने थे वह अपनाए गए। यह सामान 150 फुट की दूरी पर रखा था और यह कोई सोच भी नही सकता था कि उसके धमाके से ऐसा कोई ब्लास्ट हो सकता है। यह बिलकुल सेफ समझा जाता था। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना घटी जिसकी जाच की जा रही है। जाच कमेटी मे एक सुपरिन्टेडिंग इंजीनियर और तीन एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर है। वह पूरी जांच पड़ताल करेंगे कि क्या वजह है कि यह दूसरा ब्लास्ट हो गया। ऐसी खतरनाक जगह पर जहां यह काम हो रहा है वहां इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : It is obious from the statement of the Minister that some explosive was left at some place. We are told that this was kept at a safe distance. We do not regard it as a safe distance. Instead of a departmental enquiry we want a judicial enquiry into the death of four persons because the departmental enquiry would uitimately justify has safe distance We want to know whether the judiciary also

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

feels that it is a safe distance. Secondly, under the Workmen's Compensation Act only those who are drawing up to Rs. 499 would we entitled to compension. The statement simply refers to workmen and supervisors. It does not indicate the salary of these people and whether any of them were supervisors who draw more than Rs. 499 per mensem. May I also know whether this limit of Rs 499 includes the house rent and compensatory allowance ? Here I may refer to similar incident which occurred some time back at Talwara, which is another unit of this Beas Link Project.

May I know, after reports reached the Ministry—they might have reached—about the incident that happened at Talwara, what safety measures to forestall the occurring of such incidents in future ? We want to know the specific measures which the Government have taken in order to see that such incidents do not occur in future.

Secondly, may I know the exact pay scales of persons involved, if there are any among these four, who are not entitled to the compensation ? I feel, the ceiling of Rs. 499 per mensem is very low specially when pay includes all the allowances admissible to the emloyees of this category.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : The persons who have died are· Shri Ram Singh, F. S R.; Shri Damodar, Beldar; Shri Vyapak Chand, Works Mistri and Shri Amin Chand, Dispenser. I think, they all will be covered the Workmen's Compensation Act. There is no difficulty about it. About the limitation of Rs. 499, I myself am thinking that the limitation is very low and this should be increased. We will think about it.

About the Talwara incident, I do not have any information about that. But I will inquire as to whether there has been any such previous incident in this Project itself. I think, adequate measures have been already taken. This is a technical committee which has been constituted and it will go into the whole thing. It does not suffice, we will consider some other measures. But, at present, I think, this committee is sufficient and it will inquire into the whole circumstances in which this incident occurred.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : I want to know from the hon. Minister why there has been delay in paying compensation so far. The Government should pay the compensation immediately. Secondly, I would also like to know whether on account of this incident, the construction of the tunnel will be delayed and, if so, by what time. Thirdly, if the Government has found the person who was responsible for keeping 50 Kg. of explosives at whatever the distance, 150 ft. or so I want to know whether he has been suspended. The inquiry is going on and these things will be delayed and, by the time the report comes, the person responsible for it may be transferred. Will the Government think of suspending him at the moment ?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : These boxes were kept at a distance of 150 ft. and the place was considered to be a safe place. Nobody is responsible for that because it was not a mistake of anybody to keep the boxes there. There is nobody to be punished or suspended or anything like that for that because the place was quite safe. As to whether the construction of the tunnel will be delayed on a account of this incident, it will not be delayed. The work has already been started on 24th at 12 P. M. There is no question of dealy. As regards the compensation, it will be given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : यह जो विस्फोट हुआ है यह स्थान सुरंग से काफी दूर था, ऐसा आपने कहा है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जिन लोगों ने यह सामान वहां रखा वे अनुभव प्राप्त व्यक्ति नहीं थे ? जिनकी जवाबदेही है उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने में आप क्यों हिचकिचा रहे हैं ? अगर सामान ठीक प्रकार से रखा गया था और अनुभव के आधार पर रखा गया था तो क्या वजह है कि विस्फोट हो गया ? कौन सी त्रुटि थी जिसके कारण ऐसा हुआ ? जो इंचार्ज हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

यह जो घटना है इसकी जानकारी आपको हमारा नोटिस मिलने के बाद हुई या तत्काल इस विस्फोट के बाद आपको जानकारी मिल गई ?

जो हताहत हुए हैं उनके परिवारों को तत्काल पैसा मिलना चाहिये। आपने कहा है

कि पैसा उनको देना चाहिये। हमारा कहना है तत्काल क्यों नही दिया जा रहा ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच जब तक होती है तब तक इस घटना से सम्बन्धित जो अधिकारी हैं उन्हें यहां से दूर रखा जाएगा ? यहां वे रखे जाएंगे तो काफी तथ्यों को वे छिपाने की कोशिश करेंगे। जो सही तथ्य हैं उनको सामने नहीं आने देंगे। सही तथ्य सामने आ सकें, इस वास्ते क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को वहां से दूर रखा जाएगा ? क्या इस पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील : तथ्यों को छिपाने की बात नही है। जो टैकनीकल कमेटी एप्वाइंट हुई है वह देखेगी कि क्या यह जो 150 फीट की दूरी थी यह कम दूरी थी और यह खतरनाक विस्फोटक पदार्थ वहां क्यों रखा गया और उसकी जिम्मेवारी किस पर है। इस सबको वह देखेगी और इसमे छिपाने की कोई बात नही है।

जहां तक खबर मिलने का सवाल है इस नोटिस से पहले ही हमें खबर मिल चुकी थी और वहां से स्पेशल मैसेंजर और अफसर भी दौड़ कर आए थे। इसमें कोई देर उन्होंने नहीं की।

जहां तक कम्पेंसेशन का सवाल है जैसा मैंने बताया है नेक्स्ट आफ किन आएगे, कौन उसको लेने वाले हैं, कौन उसके अधिकारी हैं, इसका पता लगाया जाना है और इस तरह की चीजों में दो चार दिन का वक्त लगना स्वाभाविक है। कोई जानबूझ कर देरी करने या डिले करने का कोई प्रश्न नही उठता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दो चार दिन तो पूरे हो गए हैं।

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12. 17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews and Annual Reports of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd, New Delhi and Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, New Delhi, for the period 1st January, 1970 to 31st March, 1971.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, New Delhi, for the period 1st January, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General threon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1850/72]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1851/72]

IAS and IPS (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the all-India Services Act, 1951 .—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in

[Shri Ram Niwas]

Notification No. G. S. R. 245 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15 April, 1972.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 246 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1852/72]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION 1966-67 AND 1967-68

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Comission Act, 1956 :—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1966-67 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Villages Industries Commission for the year 1967-68 together with the Audit Report threon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for daley laying the above documents. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—1953/72]

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12. 18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWELFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

(1) Twelfth Report on Food Corporation of India ; and

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH REPORTS

SHR LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

(1) Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development (Department of Industrial Development)-Industrial Licensing.

(2) Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel) – Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc. of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH AND FORTY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Thirty-seventh Report regarding Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 196.-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Government of Punjab Audit Report, 1968 relating to Bhakra Dam Administration and Beas Project only.

(2) Forty-sixth Report regarding Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70-Central Goverament (Posts and Telegraphs).

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12. 19. hrs

STATEMENT RE : ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEEP SEA FISHING

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Annasaheb. P. Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : May I lay it on the Table of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; you can lay it on the Table.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the arrangements for Deep Sea Fishing including proposed arrangements for collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Statement

Recently, hon Members have been showing keen interest in the development of deep sea fishing. I thought I should keep the House informed regarding the present position of deep sea fishing and the steps Government of India are taking and propose to take for the development of the same.

We have not yet made an effective start in the commercial exploitation of offshore and deep sea fish resources. The Fourth Plan envisages introduction of 300 off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels. Government is providing the infrastructure mainly in the shape of harbours, training of personnel and resource surveys. The approach has been to utilize indigenous capacity for construction of fishing vessels to the extent feasible and to encourage the utilization of indigenously constructed vessels. A fairly liberal subsidy has been offered for the purpose. Government also placed orders on ship building firms in the country in 1968-69 for forty off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels. Twenty six of the vessels have so far been delivred. Most of these vessels are being used by Government for resource surveys. The fishing industry has been slow in utilizing indigenous capacity for construction of off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels because of various difficulties.

While expertise in construction of fishing vessels can and is being further developed, Government had authorized in 1968-69 the import of 30 off shore and deep sea fishing vessels to serve as a stimulus to development of off-shore and deep sea fishing. It is proposed to permit further imports subject to full utilization of indigenous capacity. Government also recognizes the need for some induction of foreign expertise for the purpose of developing off-shore and deep sea fishing capability. In this context, the feasibility of entering into a suitable agreement with the USSR has been under consideration. It is proposed to enter into an agreement with the USSR for co-operation in the field of marine and inland fisheries. The USSR has advanced technology in both these fields. In the marine sector, it is envisaged that under the proposed agreement, the requirement of trawlers in excess of indigenous capacity can be met to a substantial extent. The advanced technology of the USSR in the field of deep sea fishing will be hepful in the development of the deep sea fishing industry in this country. Additional requirements of trawlers can be met by import from other sources.

The off-shore and deep sea fish resources offer immense scope not only for helping to bridge the protein gap in the dietary needs of the country but also for augmenting earnings of foreign exchange through export of selected high-priced varieties of fish. It has been estimated that the resources of the continental shelf alone, which we are only able to partly exploit at present, can support a production of three to four times the present quantum of fish landings. The export trade in shrimp and lobster which already contributes about Rs, 40 crores in foreign excharge can also be very substantially increased. The availability of Soviet know-how and equipment under the proposed agreement would help to greatly accelerate the expansion of the off-shore and deep sea fishing industry and help the country to tap the abundant marine resources which can contribute so substantially towards both the dietary needs of the people and the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DERAILMENT OF MYSORE-HUBLI PASSENGER TRAIN

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : With a deep sense of sorrow and regret I have to inform the House about a serious accident which took place on the Mysore Division of Southern Railway in the early hours of this morning. At about 02-48 hours while train No. 223 Up Mysore-Hubli Passenger war running between Chakariappalli and Penukonda station on the Bangalore-Dharmavaram metre gauge section of the Mysore Division of Southern Railway the train engine along with five bogies next to it derailed. Of the five bogies, four capsized. According to the information received so for, 9 persons have

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

been killed and 35 injured as a result of this accident.

Immediately on receipt of the information of the accident, Medical Relief Vans from Guntaki and Bangalore along with the doctors were rushed to the site of the accident.

The General Manager, Southern Railway, accompanied by the Heads of Departments has also proceeded by air to the site of the accident.

Minister of Railways, Shri Hanumanthaiya, who was at Bangalore, has personally visited the site of the accident.

Ex-gratia payment is being arranged to the next of kin of those who died and to the injured persons.

The injured passengers have been admitted in the hospitals at Anantapur and Hindupur and are being looked after.

The cause of the accident is under investigation.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI H R. GOKHALE: I introduce the Bill.

12 23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we resume discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): May I make a submission, Sir? There are many speakers who have not been able to participate in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. If we could only forgo the lunch hour, three or four of us could be accommodated.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Does he want to forgo the lunch or the lunch-hour?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Lunch-hour.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): If Mr. Agha is given the opportunity, the matter will be over.

MR SPEAKER: In spite of that, your name is not here in the list. So, now we carry on and we will stick to the schedule.

We have already extended the House for half an hour and still you are asking for dispensing with the lunch-hour. We must stick to the time already announced unless there are very exceptional circumstances and we have a consensus.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The Congress party can accommodate Mr Agha.

MR SPEAKER: I was thinking in that manner, but when I saw the list, Mr. Agha's name is not there.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The number of speakers from the Opposition and the Cangress are equal in this debate and the time taken is also equal although we are entitled two thirds of the time. Our Members feel disappoined because they do not get the due share of the time. They require two-thirds of the total time fixed for a particular Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Sant Bux Singh.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): I start to speak to-day with being in disagreement with a person for whom I have tremendous respect and affection. that is, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraord inary Part II, section 2, dated 26.4.72.

†Moved with the recommendaiton of the President.

Prof. Hiren Mukerjee yesterday questioned the fact that the expenditure on the 'Indian Council for Cultural Relations has gone up a little. If is surprising that one of the most cultured Members of this House should have raised an objection of this kind. If one looks at the expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs, it amounts to Rs. 5273 lakhs of which a paltry sum of Rs. 20 lakhs or a little more has been allotted to the Council for Cultural Relations.

While this country is not in a condition to day to be a major military or economic power, this land has always abounded in its culture and its spirit and we are the proud inheritors of one of the greatest cultures of the world which has always been looked upon and admired all the world over. And at a stage when there is such a crisis in the conscience of mankind, we should give ten times more than what has been allotted to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. I certainly want the House to appreciate this and that is why I particularly started on this theme.

I have recently been to the South-East Asia. There the pleasantly surprising thing that I found was that if you go to Indonesia or Malaysia. it-will take five hundred years for United States or countries like Pakistan to get into the hearts of those people because Indian culture lives there and by Indian culture, I do not certainly mean Hindu culture alone. I mean Hindu and Buddhist and Islamic cultures all synthesized and this has to be seen in its purest form in South East Asia.

You have a person like President Suharto declaring himself to be a great Islamic general and the President of an Islamic Republic Yet on the day he organised the coup in Indonesia, President Suharto was lying in the temple of Vasukinaga.

If you go to Tailand, you find their ancient capital called Ayodhya. The Indonesian Airlines is called Garuda Airlines. In Malaysia again at many of the musical shows that were presented to us we could distinguish many of the themes, tunes and inspirations of the North Indian music. The Vice-Chancellor of Malaysian university was very Keen on of the idea a visit by Begum Akhtar. We have to pay greater attention to the Council for Cultural Relations. We should pay much more attention so South-East Asia and give much greater grant to the Council for Cultural Relations. If Prof. Mukerjee had been here he would have agreed with me.

While I am on the subject of cultural relations, I would like to enquire one thing from the Minister. Now that the Council has taken up the administration and management of foreign cultural centres in India, it is surprising that I and others who belong to the Governing Body of the Council for Cultural Relations were never informed as to who and how somebody was appointed as the head of the Russian Cultural Centre in Trivandrum I am particularly worried about this because, I would like to stress in this House, to the extent I know, some of the activities of the CIA now in this country are concentrated on the 'progressive,' on the progressive' friendship societies who some how are basically advocating the point of view of the CIA. I do not want to say that whosoever has been appointed in Trivandrum is a CIA agent But I feel askance at the self-styled-progressives trying to influence our establishments.

It is said that we are going to have three cultural centres opened abroad this year. It has been said that there will be 3 centres, San Francisco, Gyana and Fiji. The Deputy Minister spoke about Gyana and Fiji. What happened to San Francisco ? I have no knowledge about it at the level of the Council.

We should open more centres in places like Thailand, Beirut, Europe and Africa I would urge upon the Government to open one centre in each continent. Small countries like Iran and Poland have cultural centres but India has never really been very much bothered about this.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has existed for a long time. It is a pity that one of the most cultured Members of this House should point out that there is more money spent Rs. 20 lakhs is very small compared to Rs. 56 crores which is the External Affairs Ministry's expenditure for the year.

Mr. Samar Guha made certain aspersions on our emissary at Murroe, I would

say this much that it is the worst possible thing that could be said right at the moment when we are negotiating with a country. To say the least, it is in bad taste, if not worse. And I do not think that Shri Samar Guha would have wanted to say this, being the great nationalist and the patriot he is. It does not matter who sits in Murree It is India sitting at the conference table. When my erratic and dramatic friend Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto spoke or tried to insult Shri Swaran Singh, it was not Shri Swaran Singh whom he was insulting, but it was India whom he was insulting, and when again Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto tore up the papers at the UN and wept, he wept not to Shri Swaran Singh or Shri T. N. Kaul, but he wept to India and showed the absurdity of his position.

I am glad that while many other things have been talked about, this is the very first time since I have been in this House when external publicity has not been crittcised, when the Ministry of External Affairs had an extremely difficult job ; last year was one of the years when more must have been done about publicity than ever. I would want this House to be charitable and also utter a word of praise wherever good things have occurred.

While I disagree with Shri Samar Guha and Shri H N. Mukerjee much as I like them, it is paradoxical that I should have to start by agreeing with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and I do agree with him quite absolutely when he says that on cold frozen nights, *nimbupani* should not be served. .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Then, what should be served ?

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : While I do agree with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on this, that does not convert me to be being a Jan Sanghi any more than it converts him into a Congressman, and that is why I am surprised when he says that 'Why must Mr. Brezhnev and the Prime Minister of India talk about Asian collective security ? The fact that we agree about *nimbupani* does not mean that there is a complete identity of views or that he and I are in conspiracy any more than the Prime Minister of India and the people in power in Russia..,

MR. SPEAKER : The question of *nimbupani* transcends all party and national alliances.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : Asian collective security has been thought about for a great length of time. It must have been thought about or spoken about by Sun Yat Sen. It must have been dreamt by Iqbal, Tagore and Gandhi. It was thought about and worked for by Jawaharlal Nehru. I am quite sure that Vir Savarkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak must have dreamt of a time when this continent would be free from war. Therefore, the fact that there is an occasion when the Soviet Union in its own way and we in our own way are thinking about Asian collective security must not be suspected, and must not be criticised. I am quite certain that there is nobody in this House who would not want us to get together, and to want to stand against war pacts or war baser or various kinds of threats that we face.

Recently a Panchsheel agreement was signed by President Nixon and Mr Chou En-lai which was drafted by Dr Henry Kissinger I have a book here which says that the original Panchsheel was drafted by Mr. T N Kaul I do not think that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will say that Mr Kissinger came to Shri T.N. Kaul for advice.

Mr hon. friend Shri K Manoharan voiced an extremely nice sentiment, the sort of sentiment that we Indians are apt to indulge in. He said that but for the fact that Mr Nixon was the President of of the USA, our relations with the USA would be good. It is one of the great tragedies of history that the United States which started as an anti-imperialist country, which started as a democratic country immediately in 1945 when the colonial powers were crumbling, took over all the colonial legacies from the British, the French and the Dutch. Way back in 1945 or 1947 the US delegate to the United Nations said 'Nehru's Hindu India with a Brahmin Prime Minister will soon become a stooge of communist Russia." It was not an ignorant American that spoke. It was John Foster Dulles himself who was the delegate then.

So what has gone wrong between India and the United States is surely of the most

ing of the United states. The United States today is under a system which, if it does not change, stands in danger of being subject to forces that go against everything that is decent and proper in humanity.

Here I would like to quo.e from the *Congressional Record* of the US. This is what Senator Church said:

> "Today the US Government is the principal arms dispenser of the world-giving away, arranging credit and promoting the sale of a volume of arms more than six times that of our nearest rival, the Soviet Union. It is estimated that, since 1945, the United States has bestowed an incredible $165 billion worth of weaponry on foreign Governments, a deluge of arms unprecedented in the history of the world"

If there is this combination of the army, the political elite, industry, the monopolists and the capitalists, the US Government will have a lot of its own citizens killed, will use all that is meant for progress and decency to suppress all the best that there is in mankind. Today what we face in Asia is not so much a threat from China, not a threat from the Soviet Union; there is no threat to India's neighbours from large-size India It is the United States of America which has kept this continent bombed, its citizens maimed or destroyed. Every possible thing of this type has been happening. Until the US leaves Asia, there is never going to be peace in Asia, no matter what the intentions are no matter how sublime the thoughts of certain people are.

We are today in this country at a very crucial stage. We have fought and we have survived. And we have had the pride of having fought to increase democracy in the world. Although the US has said that it is fighting for democracy, never has its choice been for democracy whenever it has had a dictatorship to support. If today to the free world, a country has been added, if today with the addition of Bangla Desh the world of democracy has increased, it is not because of, but in spite of, the the US and its Enterprise.

So a great deal of introspection has to go into the thinking of the people of the US who must, first of all, come to terms with themselves and end the exploitation that we see. We in this country now face a situation were it is only by fighting injustice, social inequality and poverty that can we forge ahead and be really great. Nations around us are looking forward to this great experiment, and if we have to make India's foreign policy meaningful, the fight will have to be right in this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, broadly, one can say — and I do not want to sound unduly harsh—that we have only a policy towards Pakistan or towards the Soviet Union and a non-policy towards the rest of the world. To my mind, we are increasingly becoming insular and inward-looking and we seem to satisfy ourselves with the ritualistic incantation of some portmanteau, phrases, phrases based on the grand principles which were laid down by the architect of our foreign policy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, we have more or less, it seems, come to believe in the theory, "Nothing succeeds like nothing." We had earlier heard of the adage, "Nothing succeeds like success." Mr Oscar Wilde modified this, he disagreed with this and said "Nothing succeeds like excess" But our Government seems to believe in the theory that "Nothing succeeds like nothing."

So, we have a policy of masterly inactivity so far as the basic principles of our foreign policy are concerned; and words without action, as somebody has said, are assassins of idealism. At this rate, I have no doubt that the tenets of our foreign policy will very soon reek like faded violets.

To my mind, the most crucial question for us to consider is whether our foreign policy has accepted the challenge of an adaptability to the emergent constellation of forces in which India finds herself at the present moment.

Our capacity for response is challenged by four or five factors.

The first factor is the detente between the United States and China and their almost identical reactions to some of the vital questions which concern us, namely, Kashmir and Bangla Desh. The joint communique issued after the Nixon-Chou talks made a reference to Kashmir in terms which constitute an attempt to interfere in our internal affairs.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

The second factor is the developing situation in Vietnam. We can no longer be a bewildered spectator of this monstrous drama and confusion that goes on there. If we have no role to play in Vietnam, let me make it clear that we have hardly any role to play anywhere in the world.

It is that we have had no policy so far as South-East Asia is concerned. We did have a policy of some sort so far as the Middle East or even West Asia is concerned. But we have had absolutely no policy so far as South-East Asia is concerned. There are now new patterns emerging in South-East Asia and a new situation there demands of us a new response To my mind, India will have to emerge as a South-East Asian power and project itself as such.

The third factor is the second revolution through which Bangla Desh seems to be going at the moment. During the present phase of the second revolution, that is, the socio-economic revolution, there is bound to be three kinds of ideological divisions around which important countries of the world would be grouped, to which the important countries of the world be directly or indirectly aligned. These ideological divisions, to my mind are the right, the left and the centre At the right of the spectrum would be the United States and the United Kingdom At the centre would be India and the USSR At the left would be China and a part of the Indian political forces. It is upon the outcome of this ideological confrontation that the relations between India and Bangla Desh would depend.

I do not know whether our Government is quite aware of the developments that are taking place there. The statements made by Maulana Bhashani indicated that the emerging trends in Bangla Desh are not going to be all too favourable as we had expected. Similarly, the statement of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman during the course of an interview to a representative of the *Guardian* indicated that he is under pressure of public opinion in his own country not to get too close to India.

Now the fourth factor which has entered as a parameter of the emerging order is the Indian Ocean to which a reference was made by the hon. Deputy Minister yesterday. I was surprised when he said that some big powers were taking some initiatives in this matter and it was for them to invite countries concerned or not. To my mind the primary concern should be of the countries which are round about the Indian Ocean, not of the big Powers. Here I find that India has not had any initiative to show although it should be one of the countries fully concerned with this.

The Lusaka Declaration said : "Hands off the Indian Ocean." It seems to have fallen on deaf ears so far as the big Powers of the world are concerned and the Indian Ocean now bids fair to be the battleground for the naval supremacy of the big Powers and very soon, it appears to me, that the Indian Ocean is going to be infested wtih more submarines and warships than there are crocodiles in the Indian Ocean. Here, therefore, I should like to sound a note of warning, that if this happens and if the naval supremacy of the big Powers is established, it will have a strangulating influence on the independence of the countrie around.

The fifth factor which does not seem to enter into the calculations of the Foreign Ministry is the rise of Japan in Asia and the world and we have waited for a certain evidence of the awareness of the rise of Japan. Japan has already become a super economic Power and in the not too distant future, it is going to be a super Power in every way. The GNP of Japan is 1.5 times that of China and probably much more than that of the rest of Asia. It is the proportion of foreign trade of a country in the world trade that determines the influence of a country but unfortunately the proportion of our foreign trade is decreasing.

The point that I want to emphasis is that Japan is also gropping towards a policy and it is at this stage that intimate relationship between India and Japan could bring about formulation of policies which would be in the interest of Asia.

After having touched on these basic aspects of our foreign policy, I should like to deal with a few relatively minor matters but quite important in their own way.

In this context, I should first say a few words about the wonderful annual report presente to us by this Ministry. If I may say so, we have not come across a more flamboyant and pompous report than this. To say the

least, it lacks in dignity it lacks in balance and a sense of style to which we are accustomed. It bears to my mind the impress of the cultural revolution which the ruling Party and the Government seem to have undergone. It was, indeed, a good year for the foreign office and I was heartily agreeing with my hon. friend Shri Sant Bux Singh when he spoke highly of the role played by our external publicity, particularly at the time of Bangla Desh developments. So we could have given good words to the Ministry ourselves.

But what do we find ? This report is outrageously full of self-congratulations and self-adulation and what is more objectionable, it contains references and remarks and ineundos about some countries which could not be called dignified. Whatever our differences with those countries we do not have to lose our sense of balance and proportion and restraint. We expect a certain amount of simplicity, austerity and matter-of factness in these reports.

This is, I must say, an example of what great harm can be done by an over-zealous and an over-solicitous agency. I do not blame the officials I always demand the head of the minister. I would never demand the head of the officials. That is not an honourable course to take for any Member of Parliament. It was a peculair sight yesterday when one Member after another began praising the officials sitting in the official gallery. This is not the kind of tradition to which we have been accustomed.

I would give another example of how Parliament is being treated by this Ministry. Recently, a communication was sent by our Prime Minister in reply to President Bhutto's. The venue and date of the meeting between the two emissaries of the two countries were also fixed. But the Foreign Minister, for reasons best known to him, was not pleased to inform the House about this important development. We have to be grateful to Mr. D. P. Dhar for informing us and the world about this important meeting from Dacca on the 1 th April We are told that the Foreign Minister did not even share this information with his Party Standing Committee, though he was specifically asked whether communication by way of reply had been sent from our Prime Minister to President Bhutto,

AN HON. MEMBER : Where did you get this information from ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : After all, the thread of fraternity does not get snupped so quickly, Fraternity remains, though there are new persons coming over.

We cannot say that our Foreign Minister did not know about this meeting But then why this secretiveness on his part and why did he not share with us and the world all this infomation, as Mr. Dhar did ?

Our Foreign Minister may reconcile himself stoically to any kind of situation, but let it be made quite clear to him that this Parliament cannot reconcile itself to any situation like this.

While I am on this subject, I would like to say that it beats us why our journalists have not been allowed to go to Murree to cover the important conference there. This would only mean that we will have to depend entirely on foreign agencies like the Pakistani agency or the European agency to get a glimps of what is happening there. This, incidently, also involves the vital issue of freedom of the Press.

Anoteer wonderful style if this ministry is exhibited in the way our relations with the Soviet Union are sought to be projected. We have indeed very cordial and friendle relations with the Soviet Union. We value these relations very much and we would likd to maintain them in all their freshness ane strength, so far as it lies with us. But the way in which these relations are being flaunted, idolised, celeberated and politically exploited, one gets a feeling that we have yet to develop the maturity and balance in international relations as would be commensurate with our position in the world. There is hardly a week or a fortnight when a Soviet official does not descend upon the Indian soil or an Indian official does not leave for the Soviet Union. There is hardly any week when some celebration either cultural, liberary or political, does not take plac. There is hardly any fortnight without loud protestations or freindship and fraternal ties.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kaupur) : So what ? When you go to the American Embassy, we do not object.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : What the hon. Minister of Steel, Shri

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Kumaramangalam said the other day is typical of this attitude He said :

> "It was the physical presence of the Soviet Union that saved us from the threat of the U. S. Seventh Fleet during the recent Indo-Pak war."

Shri Kumaramangalam said that India was not worried by the entry of the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean since it was confident that "while we are fighting on land, somebody else was looking after other things." Now, as you will observe, it does not do any credit to India to give an impression to the world that India is functioning under the Soviet umbrella. Either you take the whole credit yourself, or you say that the fear of the US Seventh Fleat was not there because there was protection granted to us by the Soviet Union.

Finally, the frame work which has been left by Pandit Nehru was of cultivating friendship with all countries of the world. I find that no consistent effort in that direction has been made. I have always been pleading for down-grading our Embassy in the United States because it does not seem to be producing any result on the United States Administration.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Do you support the US policy towards India ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am advocating the downgrading of our Embassy in USA, which he has never suggested.

If we can have an Embassy in the United States, I do not see any reason why we cannot have an Embassy in Peking. United States is no less hostile than Peking at the moment. So, my humble suggestion is that we should try to work within the farmework which has been handed down to us by Pandit Nehru, of cultivating friendship with all the countries of the world.

Since there is no time, I leave the matter where it is.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बारी के लिए बहुत देर से इन्तजार कर रहा था। आखिर वह आ ही गई।

सबसे पहले मैं अपने विदेश मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की पालिसी जिसको तकरीबन दस साल हो गए, पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बनाया था, उस वक्त शायद इनसान चन्द्रमा पर नहीं पहुँचा था लेकिन आज क्योंकि जमाना इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है तो भारत को भी अपनी पालिसी के बारे में अवश्य विचार करना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में मैं अपने सजेशन्स रखना चाहता हूं। भारत हमेशा से एक आदर्शवादी देश रहा है जबकि दुनिया के समस्त राष्ट्र बिल्कुल प्रैगमेटिक रहे हैं। तो हिन्दुस्तान को अपने आदर्शों को सामने रखते हुए, अपना जो पंचशील का प्रोग्राम है उसकी जगह पर हमको आज के तमाम हालात को देखते हुए विदेश नीति का जो बेसिक आधार है जो मूलभूत सिद्धान्त है उसके बारे में हमको वर्ल्ड यूनियन बनानी पड़ेगी, वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन रखनी पडेगी और वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेन्ट रखनी पड़ेगी। हमारी जो फारेन पालिसी होगी वह वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेन्ट को दृष्टि में रखकर बनानी पड़ेगी। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा क्या वे इस दिशा में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं। आज यदि हम वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट को अपनी फारेन पालिसी का बेसिस बनाये तो हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारा जो भारतीय सिद्धान्त है उसके आधार पर ही हम इसको बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यहां पर श्री वाजपेयी जी के विचार सुने। वाजपेयी जी भारतीय संस्कृति के हामी हैं और जनसंघ के नेता हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि प्रिंसिपल्स और नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट—इन दोनों में जब क्लैश आता है तो हमको नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को ही देखना चाहिए। मुझे सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो भारतीय संस्कृति के हामी हैं वे किस प्रकार यह कहते हैं कि नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को देखना चाहिए और प्रिंसिपल्स को छोड़ देना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...यह बड़े आश्चर्य की

बात है कि वाजपेयी जी, जोकि एक आदर्शवादी रहे है, उनके मुंह से ऐसी बात सुनाई दे। इस दृष्टि से मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमको अवश्य वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन को अपने ध्यान में रखकर चलना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इसके बारे में एक बात बता दू कि इसके लिए किस प्रकार की योजना बनाई जा सकती है। वर्ल्ड यूनियन या वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ चलने के लिए हम धीरे-धीरे स्टेप्स लेते हुए एक छोटा सा कन्फ्डरेशन बना सकते है, और वह इस तरह से कि हमारे देश के आस-पास के जो देश है—जैसे बर्मा, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान, सीलोन—यह तमाम फ्रेन्डली नेशन्स हैं, उनका एक कन्फेडरेशन बनाया जा सकता है। और धीरे-धीरे उसको बढ़ाते हुए हम वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ जा सकते हैं। इसके बारे मे विदेश मंत्रालय को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना पडेगा।

13. hrs

मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूं कि उधर बंगला देश के 1 करोड़ इधर आये और लगभग 9 महीने तक वह भारत को पीड़ा देते रहे। भारत ने इन 1 करोड़ मुसीबतज़दा लोगों को यहा अपने ऊपर कष्ट सह कर मेंटेन किया। जाहिर है कि इस तरह से 9 महीने तक भारतमाता को पीड़ा देने के बाद जो स्वतंत्र बंगला देश के रूप में बच्चा जन्मा है वह बंगला देश हमारे भारत के खिलाफ़ नही जा सकता है। उसको कम से कम अपने साथ रखकर भारत और बंगला देश का एक फेडरेशन बनायेगें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक छोटा सा कदम हो सकता है जोकि बनाते बनाते हम वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ जा सकते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि उससे फ़ायदा क्या है? उससे फ़ायदा यह हो सकता है कि हम अपने डिफेंस के ऊपर जो खर्च करते हैं उस खर्चे में कमी हो सकती है क्योंकि भारत और बंगला देश दोनों की रक्षा के लिए भारत के पास जो सेना है वह पर्याप्त है और वह दोनों देशों की रक्षा कर सकती है। ऐसी हालत में यदि हम दोनों देशों का एक फेडरेशन बना लेते हैं तो सेना के ऊपर जो लाखों, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं उसमें काफ़ी बचत हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लंच का टाइम हो गया है माननीय सदस्य लन्च के बाद बोल सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर देव : इस समय विश्व के राष्ट्र मिल कर 375 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन डिफेंस के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, पौने चार अरब रुपया सेना पर खर्च करते हैं ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरे द्वारा कई बार घटी बजाये जाने के बाद भी बोले चले का रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर देव : अभी मुझे सिर्फ पांच मिनट दिये गये हैं। मैं वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोल रहा हूं। मेरा सबसे आखिर मे बोलने के लिए नम्बर रखा गया है इसलिए मुझे थोडा बोलने के लिए और समय दिया जये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह माननीय सदस्य को किस ने कह दिया कि उनको बोलने के लिए समय नही दिया जायेगा। जब मैं घटी बजाता हूं तो कोई शौक से थोडे ही बजाता हूं लेकिन अब चूंकि एक बज चुका है लन्च का टाइम्म हो गया है इसलिए अभी तो माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाये और फिर लंच के बाद दोबारा हाउस के मिलने पर वह वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन अपनी बना लें और अपना भाषण लच के बाद जारी रक्खें।

We adjourn for Lunch to meet again at 2 0' Clock

13 30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS-*Cotnd*

श्री शंकर देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतला रहा था कि आज विश्व के तमाम राष्ट्र मिलकर के अपनी सुरक्षा के ऊपर, डिफेन्स के ऊपर, 375 करोड रु० प्रतिदिन खर्च कर रहे हैं। यह जो 375 करोड रुपया प्रतिदिन डिफेन्स के ऊपर खर्च हो रहा है, राष्ट्र के नाम पर, मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह मानव के लिये अत्यन्त हानिप्रद है।

मैं यह चीज बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी फारेन पालिसी वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन के ऊपर बेस्ट है। जब सब राष्ट्रों की सरकार बनेगी तब हम को भिन्न-भिन्न राष्ट्रो के पास आज जो मिलिटरी फोर्स है उसको रखने की जरूरत नही पडेगी। तब वर्ल्ड की एक छोटी सी पुलिस फोर्स रहेगी, जिस पर बहुत नाम्मिनल खर्च होगा।

आज सारे राष्ट्र मिलकर जो 375 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन डिफेन्स के ऊपर खर्च करते है यह बहुत बडा अमाउट है जिसको बचाने के लिये हमारा भारत कोशिश कर सकता है। भारत हमेशा से एक आइडियल देश रहा है, हमेशा ऊचा देखने वाला रहा है।वह कभी नीचे की बातो को नहीं सोचता, ऊची बातो को सोचता है, और हम इस दिशा मे बहुत कुछ कर सकते है। मैं अपने विदेश मन्त्री से प्रार्थना करूगा कि वह इसके बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचे कि क्या हम इस तरह की कोई पालिसी बना सकते हैं जिसके जरिये हम एक वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ जा सके।

मैंने यह बतलाया कि हम छोटी शुरुआत के तौर पर अपना एक छोटा सा कफेडरेशन बना सकते हैं जिसके अन्दर हम भूटान, सिक्किम, अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा और हो सके तो नेपाल को भी, मिला सकते है। जब इस तरह का पाच छः देशों का कफेडरेशन बनेगा तो जो आज करोड़ो रुपये हम डिफेन्स के ऊपर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसको करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। हम करोड़ों रुपये बचा कर दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सामने एक मिसाल पेश कर सकते हैं और एक वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ जा कर अपने डिफेन्स के खर्च को बिल्कुल खत्म कर सकते हैं।

मैं आप से स्पष्ट कह देना चहता हूं कि अगर हमने इस वक्त इस दिशा में वर्ल्ड को लीड नहीं दिया तो भारत का वजूद नहीं रहेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज जितने भी राष्ट्र हैं वह सब रिअलिस्टिक हैं, प्रैग्मैटिक हैं, उपयोगितावादी हैं और आज क्या होना चाहिये इसको सोचते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा दूर की बात सोचता रहा है, और आज भी उसको उसी तरह से दूर की बात सोचनी चाहिये। इस दूरदर्शिता के कारण भारत को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, इसमें कोई शक नही है, लेकिन यदि आप विदेशों में भ्रमण करे तो आप देखेंगे कि जो वर्ल्ड के लोग है वह आज भी हमारी ओर देखते हैं। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूं। एक बार मुझे लन्दन जाने का मौका मिला। वहा मैं एक इंस्टिट्यूशन में जा रहा था। दूसरी तरफ से एक लेडी आई। उसने पूछा कि क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान से आये हैं। मैंने कहा येस मैडम। उसने कहा: बेन यू मस्ट बी ए फिलासफर। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा इस आदर्श पर चलता रहा है।

दुनियां का जो सबसे बड़ा साइंटिस्ट हुआ है आइंस्टीन उनसे एक प्रेस रिपोर्टर ने जा कर पूछा कि फर्स्ट वर्ल्ड वार में एयरोप्लेन का इनवेंशन हुआ था और दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में एटम बम का और अब आप बतायें कि तीसरा विश्व युद्ध अगर होगा तो उसके अन्दर कौन से भयंकर शस्त्र का निर्माण होगा। उन्होंने पांच मिनट सोच कर कह कि तीसरा विश्व युद्ध अगर होगा तो उसके अन्दर कौन से भयंकर शस्त्र का इस्तेमाल होगा यह तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूं लेकिन चौथा विश्व युद्ध अगर होगा तो मैं जरूर बता सकता हूं कि उसमें स्टोन,

बिक्स, स्टिक्स, ब्लोज, स्लैप्स एंड किक्स चलेंगे। इससे आपको यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि तीसरे विश्व युद्ध में ही समस्त नष्ट हो जाएगा, हमारे पास कोई चीज नहीं रह जाएगी, मानव सभ्यता, संस्कृति, विज्ञान, सब चीजें खत्म हो जाएंगी। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वर्ल्ड फैड्रेशन बनाने के लिए और उसके वास्ते प्लान तैयार करने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से एक सैपेरेट मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जानी चाहिये जिस का नाम हो मिनिस्ट्री फार वन वर्ल्ड। उसका काम यह होगा कि वह हर एक देश के अन्दर इस बात का प्रचार करे, कि हम सब राष्ट्रों के लोग एक हों, हम बेसिकली अलग-अलग नहीं हैं और राष्ट्रवाद समाप्त हो। आज राष्ट्रवाद के खिलाफ अगर मैं कुछ बोलता हूं तो आप सब लोगों के अन्दर तनाव पैदा हो जाएगा। अफसोस की बात है कि इसके बारे में आज कोई सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

मैं एक अंतिम स्लोगन देकर समाप्त करता हूं। अखंड भारत नारा दे दुनिया को "जय जगत" का।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I have been listening to this very important debate with close interest. It was with much disappointment and with a feeling of sadness that a listened to very experienced speakers in this House like Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Manoharan, Prof. R. K. Sinha and others make eloquent please on various subjects, that the country should recognise GDR, should recognise the Provisional Government of South Vietnam, should comdemn bombing in North Vietnam, etc., but only passing reference was made by them to the one really important question that faces the country today.

We are about to start discussions with Pakistan with the hope, justifibaly, I think, that the discussions, if rightly handled, I would lead to lasting peace. We have been searching for that peace for the last 25 years with no success. If these discussions could be successful, if the discussions could cover the three countries now on this sub-continent, then, we shall have at one stroke removed the big powers from having any influence on this sub-continent. It seems this was not the subjects which interested these distinguished speakers; but they all seem to have felt that the other subjects were of greater and immediate interest to this country. Sad.

I am at one with those who have congratulated the Government for the admirable manner in which the country's affairs were conducted during 1971, leading to the establishment of Bangla Desh

The remarkable administrative competence shown in the way in which the large number of refugees were looked after months on end reflects great credit on all concerned and indicates that when moved by great humanitarian considerations, we are capable of achievements even in the administrative field, of which any country could be equal. The efficiency with which the war itself was conducted when it was forced on us also compelled even the patronising critics of the West to admit that Indian military strategists had kept themselves abreast of military thinking and strategy that its fighting men drawn from all sections and parts of the country were capable of fighting with intelligence and determination and had great capacity for endurance. The image of India throughout the world has gone immensely as a result.

But then there has come a strange faltering. Is it not surprising that four months should have been allowed to elapse since hostilities terminated? And yet we have not thought fit to define our terms and conditions for peace. Mr. Bhutto understandably hesitates to take initiative. But why do we not take the initiative instead of waiting to react to whatever developments may take place? Ultimately, we shall have to show generosity even to a fault. Why not proceed to point out what we consider to be the essentials?

We have moreover is fairness to carry Bangla Desh with us and not let it feel that in a matter of such vital importance today, ultimate relationship with Pakistan can only be estiblished in consultation with it. We cannot leave Bangla Desh to find its own salvation.

The issue of prisoners of war is an extremely tender for Pakistan. But then so is the question of the trial of those who were guilty of war crimes for Bangla Desh and so far as we are concerned, of the

[Shri H. M. Patel]

territories in our occupation. We cannot hand over whatever is essential for the future security of our borders. We cannot also take it for granted that Pakistan has altered its objectives Nothing in its conduct so far warrants such an easy and wishful assumption. The Pakistanis by and large do not regard this as an end to war. They hope to continue as soon as their build-up permits and it would appear China and even the USA seem ready to assist Pakistan in this process. They do not want peace on this sub-continent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unfortuntately, the hon. Member has very little time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I shall finish in two or three minutes. What then is the answer The answer is to start talks, as we have done, to make clear to the people of Pakistan that India does not wish dismemberment of Pakistan and that it would like to have a durable peace with it, if Pakistan wants it. We should openly call upon all great powers to assist in the efforts to secure a durable and lasting peace. Let the onus be put fairly and squarely on them for any contrary move on their part. Certain foregin journalists have suggested that india is adopting a paranoic attitude and does not make a real effort for peace. This, of course, is untrue. But such untruths have a way of being accepted. Before that happens, we should move with determination and after clear terms for peace, how far we are prepared to go in our search for peace, what is negotiable and what is not This is an age of open diplomacy.

Our foreign policy is stated still to be faithful to the concept of non-alignment. No one, not even its original propounder, the late Pandit Nehru, succeeded in defining it with precision. At one time, it was generally understood to mean non-involvement in any pacts, friendship with all countries and malice towards none. As we began leaning left-wards, we claimed non-alignment not to preclude closer friendship with some countries, closer to a point where actions were found to be excusable in those countries, even when similar actions by other countries were subjected by us to severe adverse criticism. Non-alignment was considered compatible with open hostility on our part towards a small but brave country like Israel, our excuse being to placate Arab countries whose friendship we have been anxious to retain at all costs. Even the open hostility shown by Arab countries towards us, some of them even assisted Pakistan during the hostilities, giving it valuable war materials—has not been considered sufficient by us to realise that they are not our friends. Indeed we looked for excuse to explain away their inability to speak even a word in favour of Bangla Desh, in whose support we fought this war with Pakistan.

Strange indeed is this concept of non-alignment. There is, and ought to be, nothing sacrosanct about nonalignment. It was a policy which served us well when there obtained an international situation of cold war between the two super-powers. As the international situation changed, it was advisable for us to modify our policy. We did not do so ; rather we did in fact modify it, but still continued to persist in maintaining that we are adherents of the policy of non-alignment. We have now entered into a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation with Soviet Russia and consider that the principle of non-alignment has gained added strength thereby. There must be some limit to the flexibility of a principle You surely cannot twist it so as to make it stand for its opposite.

We recognise that there have been changes of great and far-reaching significance in great-power relationships and it is because of that that we have entered into close, friendly relationship with one of the two super powers. While are relaitonship with the other super-power, USA, is strained to near breaking-point, that with the other power, China, continues to be unfriendly, we still maintain that we are following a policy of non-alignment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must conclude now. Shri R. L. Bhatia.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after consolidating our position at home, it is necessary that the Ministry of External Affairs play a more effective role in foreign affairs. Three events have happened or ar likely to happen which have a great bearing and which we must take into consideration.

The first is the Chou-Nixon meeting which has a great effect on the affairs of Asian countries. Secondly, an event which

is likely to take place, and that is, we will witness another Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam shortly. You will see the American forces defeated and the consequences thereof. The third event is the emergence of Bangla Desh with our assistance. Our forces were there not only to assist them in their liberation but for a cause. This event alone has brought a tremendous effect in Asian affairs. So, while taking into consideration all these things, I expect and desire that our Government should play a better role, a more effective role in foreign affairs.

After this Bangla Desh event, a Chinese diplomat said that "so far we have been thinking that there has been a force behind India, but now we realise that India is a force"

Sir, coming to Pakistan, it is a good augury that Mr. Dhar is already there to negotiate peace. With Pakistan we have always been saying, our worthy Foreign Minister has always been emphsising a desire that we should have a permanent peace with Pakistan. But it is unfortunate that it has not been possible due to the connivance of big forces over there. The Pakistanis have realised the realities of the situation, and the realities that are facing Asia today. So, in view of those forces, I would like that our Government should strive for a permanent peace with them. We had three times a war with them, but nothing has been solved. So, this is an opportunity again, because Mr. Bhutto is well-placed ; he has stabilshed his position and he is in a better shape and a better mind. If we can take advantage of the situtlon and make Pakistan realise the realities of the situation, there is possibility that we will have a permanent peace with them.

With regard to Ceylon, we have very cordial relations. But there are some problems which require a new look, Just now we had a trade agreement with them, but they had some problem with their surplus rubber goods and tyres, etc. It is a very ordinary thing ; we buy from them and solve their problem. But so far as the political problems are concerned, namely, the Indian settlers over there, and Kachativu island, I would suggest that our Prime Minister should have atdialogue with the Leaders of the Opposition and take a final decision and go to Ceylon and solve this important matter so that we can develop our friendship with that country which is so geographically placed and where there are chances of foreign countries playing an important role.

Similarly, there is the question of Nepal. The Prime Minister of Nepal was here and we have had a dialogue with him also. There are some problems with Nepal also ; there is surplus electricity there ; they want to sell it ; we should be prepared to buy it. Or, there is the question of building roads. We should certainly do it. We should have that mentality that every time we must look into the matter as to whether it is a gain to us, financially or otherwise. There are certain factors which we must take into consideration and see that our friendship develops faster.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Since you have rung the bell and you have not given me enough time, I will just say a few more words about Nepal and finish my speech. There are 30,000 applications lying with the District Magistrate in the Terai area. It is in regard to the people who have settled down in Nepal and are cultivating there. They have been asked, under the new reforms in Nepal, to have a non-objection certificate from the Indian Government. I hope our Government will look into this problem so that those people will settle down there.

If there are some friends of America, in this House, I want to tell them what America has gained in a situation like the Indio-Pak conflict. They have shattered Pakistan into pieces ; they have lost the friendship of 55 crores of Indian.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य श्री राम चन्द्र विकल मदन में सो रहे हैं ..

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय (खलीलाबाद) : कहां सो रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : They are the people who have increased the Soviet influence in this area I should like them, if there are any friends of America here, to inform their friends that

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

the furcoat of America is not suited to tropical India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh. Please take five minutes.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी,

क्या बताऊं कितनी हसरत दिल के अफसाने में है।
सुबह गुलशन में हुई तो शाम वीराने में है।

बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था मगर आपने जी ने 5 मिनट का समय दिया है। अब बड़ी उलझन में पड़ गया हूं कि क्या कहूं क्या न कहूं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Take one point, the most important point and put it across.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान् विदेश मन्त्रालय की सफलता और असफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या मे वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी आई है, इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारा मतभेद रहा है वह मतभेद कम हुआ है अथवा उसमे वृद्धि हुई है। मुझे भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप मे सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के छब्बीसवें अधिवेशन मे भाग लेने का अवसर मिला था। मैं इस बात को गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के समक्ष दो ऐसे प्रश्न थे जिनका भारत सरकार के साथ बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध था। एक प्रश्न था बगला देश से आए हुए लगभग 1 करोड़ शरणार्थियो की समस्या और दूसरा था गणतन्त्र चीन के संयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ मे प्रवेश की समस्या। इन दोनो समस्याओं के साथ भारतवर्ष का सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ था। जहां तक पहली समस्या की बात है मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूं कि योग्य और अनुभवी विदेश मन्त्री मे जिस प्रकार से वहां पर विदेशों से जो डेलीगेशन आए मे उनके साथ वार्ता करके इस बात की व्यवस्था की उससे अधिक से अधिक देशों का समर्थन हमें मिला। जिन देशों का हमें समर्थन नहीं मिल सका उनकी अपनी सीमाएं थीं।

फिर भी हम इस बात को कह सकते हैं भले ही उन्होंने मौखिक रूप से हमें समर्थन न दिया हो लेकिन यह बात सत्य है कि उसके हृदय में हमारे देश के प्रति सद्भावना और सहानुभूति में वृद्धि हुई। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में विभिन्न देशों की अपनी सीमाएं होती हैं, अपनी परिस्थितियां होती हैं, उन सीमाओं और परिस्थितियों से उठकर कार्य करने मे कठिनाई होती है। मगर इसके होते हुए भी यह बात सही है कि आज तक का जो इतिहास रहा है उसमे हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की जो नीतियां रही हैं उसे विदेशों का भारी समर्थन मिला है। साथ ही साथ जहां तक गणतन्त्र चीन के सदस्य बनाए जाने की बात थी भारत सरकार सदैव यह चाहती थी कि गणतंत्र चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ का सदस्य बनाया जाय और इस विषय पर भी भारत का जो यह कदम रहा है उसमें जिस तरह से दुनिया के सारे देशो से हमको समर्थन दिया है उसके लिए हमे भारत की विदेश नीति की सराहना करनी चाहिए। इस समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के अंदर जिस प्रकार से बंगला देश से आए हुए शरणार्थियों की सुरक्षा की गई और उन्हें सम्मानपूर्वक स्वदेश वापस भेजा गया, जिस प्रकार से बंगला देश को मान्यता प्रदान की गई, जिस प्रकार से उसको स्वाधीनता प्रदान की गई हम निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं, विश्व के इतिहास में, विश्व समुदाय के समक्ष यह जो लोकतन्त्र, धर्म-निरपेक्षता और गुट-निरपेक्षता का सिद्धांत हमारा रहा गया है उसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैं इस बात को गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह वर्तमान वर्ष हमारे भारत के इतिहास में सर्वश्रेष्ठ वर्ष रहा है। इस वर्ष के लिए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज में इस वर्ष में भारत रूपी सूर्य का उदय हुआ है और

इसे यदि हम इंदिरा-युग कहें तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं यह कह सकता हूं—

लोग कहते हैं बदलता है जमाना हर दम।
मर्द वह हैं जो जमाने को बदल देते हैं॥

श्रीमती इंदिरा जी ने विश्व समुदाय के सामने अपने देश की जो लोकतंत्र की धर्म-निरपेक्षता की और गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति रखी है उससे विश्व-समुदाय में भारतवर्ष का मस्तक बहुत ऊंचा हो गया है। इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को और विदेश मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देता हूं और विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. After a long time, a consensus appears to have developed amongst all the parties represented in this House about the basic policies in the sphere of external affairs, and this debate has been remarkable as important leaders of various political parties have participated in it. If I may venture to remark, the debate has been of a high order and important issues have been high-lighted and analysed. Besides this analysis and appreciation of the problem, some hon. members have also given thought to possible suggestions that could be profitably pursued in order to give content to this national consensus. There have been many notable speeches both from the opposition benches as well as from my own colleagues and there is hardly any aspect of the international situation that has not been touched upon.

My colleague, the Deputy Minister, while intervening in the debate yesterday, did comment upon some aspects of our relations with our neighbours. He also referred to certain programmes of economic cooperation and technical cooperation that we are trying to implement in the mutual interest of some of these countries and of us. He also touched upon certain other aspects.

Much as I would like to reply to all the points that have been raised, there are limitations and I will, therefore, try to confine myself in my reply to some of the important points of interest to the House, of interest to the country and to a certain extent of interest to other countries as well.

The most significant event since we discussed our budget demand last year has been the emergence of Bangladesh as a free, independent and sovereign country We are very happy that a neighbour has emerged primarily by its own sacrifices, aided by us also to a certain extent. This is an event of great historical importance and significance to the sub-continent and this region Here I should like to pay homage to the courage, heroism and bravery of the valiant freedom-fighters of Bangadesh, who bore untold suffering in the cause of their freedom. I should also like to pay homage to the people of India, to the military and para-military forces of India, who shared the hardships of their brethren in Bangladesh and cemented our ties of friendship with them through blood and sacrifice.

Bangladesh is the eighth most populous country in the world. It is rich in human talent and natural resources. It is a reality that has been recognised by more than 60 countries, including four permament members of the Security Council. We appreciate the stand of the Soviet Union, Poland, Mongolia and Bhutan and most countries of Eastern Europe in the United Nations on the freedom struggle in Bangladesh. We aslo appreciate the realistic attitude adopted by France, the United Kingdom and Denmark in the United Nations on this subject. We are glad that most other countries have now come to recognise the reality of Bangladesh.

We welcome Bangladesh as a partner and brother in the common task of strengthening peace, stability, security and progress of the sub-continent. Our Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Peace with Bangladesh is a solemnisation of the close bonds and interests that bind our two countries together. If is not aimed against any third country and it does not prevent either country from developing similar relations with third countries. It is, however, a warning to outside powers not to interfere in the internal affairs of either country, or to threaten their peace and security. In the strength and stability of Bangladesh lies our own strength and we hope that a strong and stable India will be

a source of strength and stability for all on neighours. It is in this spirit of friendship, equality and partnership that we have offered our co-operation to the Government of Bangladesh. We shall share our last loaf of bread with them, if necessary. I should like to thank the great leader of the people of Bangladesh, Sheik Mujibur Rahman and his colleagues for the spirit of friendship and co-operation they have shown towards us, which we fully reciprocate The visit of Sheik Mujibur Rahman to India and the return visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh have demonstrated the close ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples. I am glad to inform the House that the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Abdul Samad is arriving in Delhi today and we hope to have further exchange of views with him on the common problems that face us.

Some hon. Members have warned us against smuggling and illegal trade between Bangladesh and India. I should lik to assure the hon. Members that we have already taken various steps to control such evil practices under the trade agreement that was signed with the Commerce Minister of Banglaadesh in New Delhi towards the end of March. We want our border with Bangladesh to be a model of peace and friendship and we will not allow smugglers, blakmarketeers, spies or other antinational elements to exploit this border. This is the common objective of both India and Bangladesh.

Several hon. Members have rightly referred to the present situation between Pakistan and India. I would like to say something about this important matter. What I have said about Bangladesh, I am sorry, I cannot say the same thing about Pakistan. Unfortunately, during the last 25 years, Pakistan had adopted an attitude of confrontation against India, We had to defend our territories against Pakistani aggression four times since Independence, It is our earnest hope that these trends will now be reversed and we will be able to achieve durable peace so that the people of India and Pakistan can live as good neighbours in friendship and cooperation.

It is with this objective in view that our Prime Minister has sent her emissary, Shri D, P. Dhar, to have a preliminary meeting with his opposite number in Pakistan. The Prime Minister has agreed to hrve a summit meeting with President Bhutto. We must ensure that such a summit meeting will lead to scme positive and concrete results. The emissaries are meeting to pave the way and to prepare the ground for a successful summit meeting. The meeting has started today in Murree and, I am sure, the hon. Members will join me in wishing the emissaries every success in their task.

One hon. Member, unfortunately, made some baseless and unjustified remarks about our emissary, Shri D. P. Dhar. I should like to take this opportunity of categoricaly rejecting the insinuation made by the hon. Member Shri D. P. Dhar has a distinguished record of service to the country in various fields. He was a Minister in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a long time. He was our Ambassador in the Soviet Union. In view of his intimate knowledge and experience, he was selected as the Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs with Cabinet rank. The same hon. Member asked what was the status of Shri D. P. Dhar. On the analogy of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who was not always a member of the House or of the Council of Ministers and still had Cabinet rank, Shir D. P. Dhar was also given a similar status. I categorically reject the insinuation by the hon. Member that Shri D. P. Dhar has, in any way, created misunderstandings between India and Bangladesh. Such uninformed talk is neither fair nor justified. It is not even in our national interest.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Was his status questioned that you are mentioning it today ? You have mentioned about his Cabinet status and all that. That was not the Point raised.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : One hon. Member did ask. What is his status ? Who is he ? Why he has gone to Bangladesh ? The hon, Member, naturally, is not present all the time when Members are speaking. But I am present all the time. (*Interruption*)

The emissaries meeting is not just a routine matter. It is for this reason that we selected a person of Shri D. P. Dhar's experience to lead the delegation at these preliminary talks. We hope that this gesture will be appreciated by Pakistan and that they will be as much interested as we are in bringing about lasting peace in the subcontinent.

Some Hon. Members have asked : What is our attitude in theseemissary-level talks ? The hon. Members are fully aware of our attitude which has been clarified by the Prime Minister and by me on several occasions We know what the outstanding issues are and our views are also well-known on each one of them. It would not be wise for us to say more at this delicate stage. All I can say at this stage is that we would like to have a stable, durable and lasting peace on the sub-continent and resolve all the problems that stand in the way of achieving this objective.

Naturally, Bangla Desh will be a necessary party to the settlement of issues that concern them also In fact, we have kept them informed of the developments at all stages and will continue to do so in future.

One thing is clear that it is only by direct negotiations that we could settle our problems with Pakistan. Our experience has shown that third party intervention and raising the matter in the U. N. have only made the settlement of problems more, and not less, difficult in the past. Another lesson that we have learnt from the past is that it is not enough to resolve a few peripheral issues of less importance and leave the main issues or difficult issues for settlement at a later date. It is, therefore, our determination to try to resolve the basic as well as the simpler issues together, so that we may end for all time the threat of another conflict and eliminate the resort to force for resolving unsolved problems.

It is tragic that there should have been four violent conflicts between India and Pakistan during the comparatively short period of 25 years after our independence. There are more things that unite the interests of the peoples of India and Pakistan than those that seem to divide them. We respect Mr. Bhutto as the democratically elected leader of the largest single party in Pakistan. We have started a dialogue with him in a spirit of friendship and accommodation. Friendship is a two-way traffic. We hope that he will clasp the hand of friendship that we have extended to him. We hope, a day will come when we shall be able to speak of Bangla Desh, India and Pakistan as three friendly countries of the sub-continent working together for peace, friendship and co-operation for the common benefit of the 700 million people of this sub-continent. It is only through this common tripartite approach that we can bring about lasting peace on the sub-continent. I am grateful for the various suggestions made by hon. members and we shall cerainly bear them in mind in the course of our forthcoming negotiations.

Several hon. members have drawn pointed attention to the problems that are faced by countries where shooting war is either going on or where there is uneasy peace, and the situation in Vietnam has been prominently referred to in this connection. We had about three hours' debate the other day on Vietnam. and there was unanimity in the House about our approach to the problem and there was unmistakable expression of solidarity with the valiant freedom fighters of Vietnam ; and there was also unanimous expression of our feeling of deploring the aggressive actions taken by the United States.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Do not spoil your speech. So far, it was very good.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Fortunately, there are other persons in the House besides Mr. Piloo Mody.

We regret that the conflict in Vietnam has been raging violently for the last many years. It is a tribute to the courage and heroism of the brave people of Viet Nam that they have been able to stand up successfully against the might of a great military power. We are convinced that no solution can be imposed on Viet Nam . . . (*Interruptions*) from outside and there can be no military solution to this problem. The people of Viet Nam have a right to live tue way they choose and no other coutry has any right to interferein their internal affairs.

All foreign forces and, particularly. those of the United States.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What are you reading ? A Soviet hand-out ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Can I say I am reading a hand-out prepared by Mr. Piloo Mody ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is libel, he must withdraw that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All foreign forces and particularly those of the United States, who are in largest numbers, must be withdrawn from Vietnam at the earliest date possible and the people of Vietnam must be left to decide their destiny in accordance with their own genius and the wishes of their people.

We are horrified at the indiscriminate, large-scale and inhuman bombing of the last few weeks over the territory of North Viet Nam which, far from cowing down the people of Viet Nam, has only strengthened their determination to resist with even greater valour and success than before.

We can see a ray of hope in that the Paris talks are going to be resumed. We hope that these talks will result in a speedy and successful conclusion of the conflict in Viet Nam and usher in an era of peace, progress and stability in this whole region.

The liberation of Bangla Desh was a great heroic event. The liberation of Viet Nam will be an equally heroic and great event. We have every hope that the solution of the problem of Viet Nam will also lead to the solution of the difficulties in Laos and Cambodia.

We believe that the solution to the present situation in Indo-China lies in a broad-based agreement within the framework of the Geneva Accords which respect the unity, territrorial integrity, independence and neutrality of each of the Ido-China States.

Some hon. Members have criticised India for not taking the initiative as Chairman of the International Control Commission to resolve the situation. I would like to remind them that the functions of the Commission are defined in the Geneva Accords, that is, to supervise the implementation of the agreement by the parties concerned. Instead of being able to supervise the implementation of a peace accord, the Commission is a helpless witnefs to a violent war. In the circumstances, there is little the Commission can do because it was meant to supervise peace and not war. However, India, Poland and Canada, in spite of the difficulties they are facing in Viet Nam, are continuing to stay on there as a symbol of the Geneva Accord at the express desire and request of the parties concerned and the Co-Chairman. No party has any right to change the composition of the Commission and we categorically reject any interference with the functions of the Commission by any party. I would like to express my appreciation of the diginified, calm and patient manner in which the representatives of the three supervising powers have conducted themselves in the face of serious difficulties in South Viet Nam.

Hon Members would no doubt be aware that a suggestion has been made on behalf of North Viet Nam and the representatives of the provisional Revolutionary Government that the Paris Peace talks may be resumed. This morning we have seen the announcement that the United States is prepared to respond to this and it is our hope that the resumption of these peace talks in Paris may open up the possibility of taking this problem from the battle field to the conference table and we would very much like that a peaceful solution of this problem is found and the people of Viet Nam who have faced such great difficulties for such a long time are enabled to shape their future according to their own desire and in accordance with their own genius.

I would like to say a few words about China. Some hon. Members mentioned that the peresent time was opportune for normalising our relations with China, Some other hon. Members thought that any unilateral gesture by us was not likely to succeed. As my colleague, the Deputy Minister, said yesterday, our relations with all our neighbours are friendly and cordial except with China and Pakistan. I have already mentioned our attitude to Pakistan.

15 hrs.

As for China, geography has placed us as neighbours. The diplomatic missions of each country are functioning in the capital of the other. Whenever any possibility will happen for taking some concrete action to improve relations we shall certainly take such steps as may be possible on the basis of equality, mutual respect and reciprocity. In spite of the hostile and bellicose statements made by China against us in the last conflict with Pakistan, in and outside the United Nations we have deliberately refrained from being provoked in order not to increase tensions.

In this connection, I would like to clarify that the Indo-Soviet Treaty does not stand in the way of our normalising relations with China. It is not directed against China or any other country We cannot accept any conditions that the normalisation of relations with any country that may deter us from developing friendship with any other country The Soviet Union itself has been trying to normalise relations with China and would be happy to see the normalisation of relations between India and China, as we would be happy to see normalisation of relations between China and the USSR.

It is in this spirit that we welcomed the visit of President Nixon to China because we had hoped that it would lead to a relaxation of tension without injuring the interest of any third country.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN Madras North) : Not in that spirit he visited ; it is very clear.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We were hoping that this will be the outcome.

SHRI K MANOHARAN : It was a pious hope.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We can review our attitude in the light of the outcome of that visit. However, we must say that we were shocked and surprised at the references to Jammu and Kashmir in the Joint Communique of President Nixon and Premier Chou-En-lai because it amounted to interference in our internal affairs

Several hon. Members have raised some other issues and I would like to take this opportunity of giving very briefly our comments on some of these issues.

About the Indian ocean, there appears to be a general consensus that every effort should be made to keep it as an area of peace, free from big power rivalry and free for navigation and also that the security of the litteral States should be ensured. This was exactly the objective when this matter was discussed at Lusaka A vast majority of the littoral States surrounding the Indian Ocean were actually present there and they participated in those discussions. The absentees were those countries who are members of Defence Pacts and obviously they could not be present at the Lusaka Conference.

Later on, this subject was again taken up in the United Nations at the initiative of the Ceylonese delegation and a broad consensus emerged that every effort should be made to preserve the Indian Ocean area as an area free from big power rivalry and free from the deployment of naval armament and naval crafts carrying nuclear weapons. I know that this is a matter which will not be capable of easy solution We have to continue our efforts. The positive feature of the situation is that the vast majority, or, over whelming majority of the littoral States are firmly of this view that every effort should be made to keep this area free from tensions and this in itself will go a long way in dissuading the countries which have got the capacity to deploy their navies in this region, from going ahead with their designs of building permanent bases in this region or to send in their navies in larger and larger numbers. It is very interesting that where any country decides to send its navy in any considerable strength, they always say that they do it as a counter-measure to what has been done by the others. We have to break this vicious circle and I think that the united action on the part of the littoral States will go a long way in creating that atmosphere.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But what is his assessment ? Has the situation worsened or improved after the Lusaka conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It has not changed much ; it has not changed for the worse ; it has not changed for the better ; it could be worse. We have, the refore to continue with our efforts, both amongst the non-aligned countries and amongst the littoral countries and also in the United Nations, and it is our expectation that there will be growing pressure on the countries which have got big navies to desist from going ahead with their programmes. Even the experience of other regions where such rivalry started is not gratifying even to those countries which have stepped up their naval presence in those regions. For instance, in the Mediterranean and in the North Atlantic etc., where the rival navies are present in a big way there are already talks of limiting their presence

SHRI PILOO MODY : All the fishes are running away. They are so overcrowded that all the fishes are running away.

SHRI SWARAN SINOH : The fish is so huge that it cannot run away easily.

I am glad to find that all hon. Members welcomed the friendly and mutually beneficial relations that so happily exist between the Soviet Union and India, We are proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union. which is based on the principle of equality, mutual respect and co-operation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are grateful to the Soviet Government and people that they stood by us in times of need and difficulty, while others wavered and hesitated and even went against us. We are not an ungrateful nation. Our relations with the Soviet Union have developed more particularly during the last fifteen years rapidly and satisfactorily, We have entered into various agreements in the economic, commercial, cultural, technical and other fields with the Soviet Union during recent years. These agreements are open and public and there are no secret clauses to them. They have been tested by time and have proved their value in both countries and helped in strengthening peace, stability and security and progress in this region.

We regard the Soviet Union as a reliable friend. Some critics are deliberately and maliciously propagating the thesis that India has gone into the Soviet orbit.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is I.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shri Piloo Mody is a solitary dissenter. But even he did not have the courage to participate in the debate.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It does not require courage, believe me, One has to be foolhardy to praticipate in this debate.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He could be plenty of that , I think.

Such critics like Shri Piloo Mody forget that a country with the traditions, culture and the size of India cannot be satellite of any other country. The great people of India overthrew the mighty British empire. They refused to be dominated by the economic and military might of the USA. They stood up as a united nation against onslaughts from other countries. India will not be a camp-follower or a client-state of any other country. India stands on her own strength and on the united will of her own people as a self-reliant and self-respecting nation. However, this does not mean that we should spurn the hand of friendship of any country that extends it to us on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

I do not want to be apologetic. I would tell hon. members, to whom it has become a usual pastime always to say things and put them in such a manner as to toe the line of some of our foreign critics, that we should know who our friends are. We should also be careful as to who are not friendly to us. This general attitude of trying to club everyone together is not in our national interest. It is not based on facts, nor on reality.

I know the House would expect me to say something about our relationship with the United States of America.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Skip it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : (Pratapgarh) You should not take him seriously today because he is in a some mental pain.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH ; I am glad that he is also a party to this general consensus that we should skip it because it is not pleasant to talk of unpleasant things. But we have a duty to perform. The country should know what our attitude in this respect is.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have a duty to perform. Quite right. You do it. Perform your duty and abuse them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I must say he has a remarkable capacity for being flippant.

I should like to say a few words about our relationship with the United States of

America. We admire the principles of democracy, individual liberty and freedom which are enshrined in the American Constitution. We have warm feelings of friendship towards the people of the United States of America. However, we regret that this warmth has not been reciprocated in the attitude adopted by the US Government towards India during the recent developments in the sub-continent in which they adopted a partisan and anti-Indian attitude. We are prepared to forget the past and start afresh. We are prepared to have a dialogue with America on a basis of equality and mutual respect, and not on any other basis. We do not see any basic conflict between the interests of America and India in this region. But we cannot be expected, as a self-respecting nation, to endorse the actions of any government that we consider detrimental to peace, stability and harmony in this region.

Our contacts with the US administration through diplomatic channels have been continuing, but we do not yet see any concrete sign on the past of the US Government to improve relations.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : It will never change.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We can understand the pulls and pressures, internal and external, that may affect the policy of the US administration for a temporary period. We make allowance for this and hope that in the not too distant future the US Government will begin to appreciate the peaceful, constructive and positive role that India wishes to play for the development, stability and security of this region, and not attribute wrong motives to us, for that is not the way to develop understanding. I must, however, make it absolutely clear that if the US Government start rearming Pakistan directly or indirectly, we shall take it as a deliberate attempt to disturb the peace of the sub-continent, to increase tensions and to hamper the chances of a lasting settlement.

The US Government will, I hope, give due consideration to the feelings expressed by hon. members of all parties in this House. This might help them in shaping a correct policy towards India and this region.

Several hon. members made reference to the idea of collective security in South East Asia. Most of the observations were based on press reports that found their way to print after the last meeting of the Indian envoys in South-and South-East Asia.

SHRI K MANOHARAN : Is it wrong news?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not full news, because no official briefing as such was given ; no press-release hand-out was given.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Some contradiction could have come later.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not necessary. Now is the occasion to state our position clearly.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: You could have contradicted it; point by point, it was analysed. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Even if the press reports are examined, you will find that the same material has not appeared in all the newspapers. It varies from newspaper to newspaper and it varies according to the inclination of the newspaper also, depending upon the ideas of the reporters, which is not unnatural. I have no complaint on that basis.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: You supply us notes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In fact, there is nothing to be supplied by way of material on this issue. I will try to clarify the position as it exists today.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: The meeting of the envoys reached some broad conclusions. That, you have. Is it not?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The meeting was held for a number of days, and a large number of problems, political, economic, cultural and bilateral relations, matters relating to the region, all matters were discussed.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: All talked out, or any conclusions reached?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In such matters, it is for Parliaments to arrive at con-

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clusions. So far as these meetings are concerned, it is our duty to transmit the conclusions arrived at by Parliament to our heads of missions so that they could implement them, and take action on them This is the object of such a meeting The envoys do not meet to arrive at conclusions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have you finally decided to recognise the DMK?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: At any rate, we have decided not to recognise the Swatantra party.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But that does not, as usual, answer the question.

SHRI K MANOHARAN: My submission is that there is no Swatantra party at all. Where is the question of recognition?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You are right; so there is nothing to recognise.

Sir, this idea of collective security is an idea which is a good one, because, if the countries of this region can have the satisfaction, have the feeling of security, then, obviously it is good for each country and also for the region. But an attempt has been made by several hon. Members here to connect it with the Brezhnev proposal which was put across by the USSR leaders some years back Again, some ideas have been suggested without any justification that we are in someway trying to put across the ideas which had their origin in the USSR. We are in touch with the leaders of the USSR and the Government of the USSR has not put forward any concrete proposal to any country in the region, not even to us. It is, therefore, wrong for anybody to suggest that we are in any way peddling about ideas which are not our own. But we are vitally interested in creating a general atmosphere in this region where the sovereignty and independence and freedom of action of these countries are assured In this respect, each country derives strength by mutual co-operation with its next-door neighbour, with its near neighbour, with its distant neighbour, and with this co-operation in the economic field, in the cultural field and in every other field and support of each other, if the sovereignty of any country is threatened, these are the connections that grow very strongly in favour of giving strength to those countries, and thus strengthen their sovereignty and their independence. There is no agreement as such. There is no concrete proposal as such which has been put forward.

But let us remember that the whole situation in this region is undergoing a great change. Some hon. Members rightly referred to the vast changes that are taking place. If you have a careful look at the South-East Asian region, many countries in this region were members of defence pacts for which the main architect was the United States Government at the time of their anti-communist alliances.

The United States also was generally wont to look at these countries in terms of black and white; they can never think of intermediate attitudes among any of these countries All these outmoded and old ideas received a jolt when the process of detente started between the United States and Peking In the initial stages many countries put across ideas which showed a great deal of concern about this changing situation and they started looking elsewhere for their safety because, unfortunately they had never developed enough internal strength by Co-operating with neighbours which would give them the requisite confidence.

It was in this situation of flux that these ideas were put forward They are good ideas and if there is response from these countries, then some concrete shape can be given. In a small way we ourselves have a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and peace with one of our neighbours, Bangla Desh. There could be similar treaties, if not in those terms, similar to this among any other neighbours in this region, between any two neighbours or any two or three countries. This is the way in which the idea of collective security can be realised.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is bilateral security, not collective security.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Bilateral action results in collective security.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One does not see the process.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Because there is no move at the present moment and all the arguments were based as if there was any proposal putforward by any country,

The insinuation was that the USSR perhaps put forward the idea and the others are trying to be roped into that. I should like to say that there is no such proposal at the present moment. These are ideas.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Some country must take the initiative.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In this case it will not be very wise for any one country to take the initiative; it is something which has to grow out of appreciation by various countries of the problems they face and what is the best solution for these problems. They have already had an experience of a sort of defence arrangement and they thought that this gave them collective security. Now it is clear that it has not given them collective security; it has not even solved the problems of the region. Even war has not been prevented. A shooting war is going in Viet-Nam at the present moment. There has been trouble in Cambodia, even in Laos and in several other countries. There can be re-thinking on this. It will not be wise for any country to take the initiative in this respect. That might create misprehensions and may defeat the very objective which should be before all of us, of the countries in this region. Their independence and security should be assured. In this process it is not difficult to bring in even some of the big Powers.

An hon. Member said that perhaps by making this suggestion we are trying to bring them into pacts. That is not the idea. The point is whether some big countries can guarantee the sovereignty and independence of these countries on the pattern, for instance, of the Geneva accords, although experience of that has not been good. That is the type of thing that is visualised. It is not the conclusion of any multilateral treaty or any multilateral protocol to be signed by all the countries. It will not be proper for us, therefore, to criticise something which is just an idea. There is no concrete proposal as such.

But there is interest in this. For instance, Malaysians have shown interest in it. Even a country like Australia, which is a member of defence pacts, has shown interest. If ideas of collective security can develop, they would like to study them carefully. Whereas there are no concrete proposals as such, the ideas are there and the stage has not arrived when we could concretise them further. I would not like to take the initiative in this respect, because at the present moment, it is liable to be misunderstood.

I would like to say a few words about the situation in Western Europe. It is necessary for us to keep the European scene in front of us because in our life time, we have seen two world wars and the origin of both was in Europe. We welcome very much the initiative and spirit of cooperation shown by USSR, Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany in signing the treaties of Moscow and Warsaw. They ioltiated the process of *detente*. These treaties are still pending ratification by the German Parliament. The hon. Members are aware of the difficulties that Chancellor Willy Brandt is facing in getting these treaties ratified. We also welcome the agreement concluded between the four powers about Berlin. These are all positive developments and we hope that these steps will result in stabilising the forces of peace and that tension will be reduced. This is something in which the entire world is interested. We are interested in it because all our programmes of development and economic growth are dependent to a very large extent on the maintenance of peace in Europe.

I am grateful to the hon. Members—although it was objected to by certain others—who have said good words about the work done by the Ministry aud by our Missions abroad.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : And by the Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Minister can take all the shocks; I am grateful to the hon Member. The encouragement given by hon. Members from all sections of the House will go a long way in giving the officials in the Ministry and in the Missions abroad encouragement to tackle the tasks with greater devotion and greater earnestness. I am happy that even the efforts of the Publicity Unit of the External Affairs Ministry have also been praised, although unfortunately on earlier occasions generally they came in for a good deal of criticism. This will certainly encourage them to tackle the task with greater devotion.

There is one aspect about which I will have to say something. That is about West

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Asia, because several hon. Members have criticised the attitude of certain Arab countries and certain other countries of West Asia. There are always champions of Israel. So, it is necessary to state our position clearly.

Our relations with countries of West Asia, from Afghanistan and Iran to the Mediterranean, remain warm and friendly Some hon. Members expressed their dissatisfaction at the lack of response from Arab and some other countries in West Asia on Bangladesh. This disappointed us also but we made every effort to explain the realities of the situation to the leaders of these countries. through visits by our Ministers and other high level delegations, through constant contacts with their governments, through our Ambassadors as well as in New Delhi through their diplomatic Missions and through the press and other information media Bangladesh is a reality and this fact cannot be ignored, in West Asia or in any other part of the world. It is our impression that this reality is dawning more and more on countries of West Asia. Bangladesh has been admitted as a Member of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation Some tentative contacts are being sought by some of the West Asian countries with Bangladesh Time will, no doubt, make them recognise realities increasingly

Our relations with countries of West Asia have been traditional. Our independence gave a new dimension to them and our relations were established not only at the political and cultural planes but led to a growing economic exchange between us, which has been of mutual benefit. No passing of disappointment should mar these close relations which are in our mutual interest. No passing feeling of disappointment should mar these close relations which are in our mutual interest.

We have supported the Arab countries, in the United Nations and elsewhere, on the Arab-Israeli issue. This support, based on principles, continues. We also strongly support the Palestine refugees in their liberation struggle We hope that this long-pending matter would be solved, not by force and conflict but through discussion and negotiation.

We welcome the entry into the community of independent nations and to the United Nations of the States of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf. They have been our close neighbours and our contacts with them go back to antiquity. We have established diplomatic relations with them at Embassy level. Resident Missions have already been established in Muscat and Bahrain and will shortly be established in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. There are great possibilities of developing economic and commercial co-operation between them and India and we hope to develop these to mutual advantage

Several hon. Members have mentioned about the freedom struggle that is going on in the continent of Africa against the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and also the freedom fight that is going on against the colonial regime of Mozambique and Angola. Our support to the freedom fighters is consistent and we are solidly with them in their freedom struggle and we have given them some help from time to time In the United Nations and also in the Non-aligned Conference we are solidly with them, and all the African countries are fully aware of our consistent and determined stand in this respect, and this policy continues to be adhered to with firmness, We ourselves having attained our independence after a long struggle, our sympathies and our support is ungrudgingly available to all the people who are struggling for their freedom and independence, more so to those who are still groaning under colonial and racist regimes.

In Latin America many changes are taking place. Several hon. Members have rightly drawn our attention to the importance of the continent of South America. There are very significant changes, some freshness of idea and some new approaches that are discernible in Latin America. We attach importance to Latin America and that is why our Prime Minister undertook a tour of several countries in Latin America, We are taking every measure to consolidate our friendship with them and also to develop economic and other relations with them so that the under-developed world as a whole, whether these are the countries of Latin America or Africa or Asia, should march together and continue their struggle for freedom, not only from colonial rule but also freedom from economic exploita-

tion. In this we will carry on our struggle in a united manner.

Sir, I know that I have perhaps already taken a little more time. I am grateful to you and to the hon. Members who have given me this much time to clarify some of the issues. Maybe, prof. H. N. Mukerjee wants me to say something about G. D. R. and P. R. G These are issues on which I have already made my statement and I have no fresh statement to make.

श्री शंकर देव : मैंने वर्ल्ड फेडेरेशन की स्थापना के बारे मे जो प्रोपोजल रखा था, उस के बारे मे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member put forward some very fine ideas which are highly idealistic and he will have to work a little more before these ideas catch up.

SHRI H. N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, I suppose, you can give some direction in regard to Ministers' speeches and replies specially during the Budget session. We were saddled with soporific speech which the Minister just made when specified cut motions were there, when specified question were there, which had to be discussed.

This is not an occasion for a general description of the international scene and the philosophical basis of India's foreign policy or whatever that might be That is very important. But this is the Budget session. The Demands for Grants are placed before the House; the cut motions are proposed and specfic question are asked. No specific subject is taken up and answered. I am terribly disturbed by this pattern of ministerial reply. It is a very valuable speech phlosophically worded and that short of a thing. But I get terribly disturbed when I find it to be a soporific speech, an exercise which is not very sound and healthy in so far as the Budget session is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry I do not think I have anything to help you in that respect.

There are a number of cut motions moved, Shall I put all of them together ? Yes. I put all the cut motions moved by Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I put the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the president *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 9 and 10 relating to the Ministry of Extrenal Affairs.

The motian wos adopted

[*The. motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted be the Lok sabha are reproduced below—ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 9—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,50, 94,000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 10—*OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,89, 41,000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affair'."

15.39 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 52 to 54 and 120 relating to

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

tbe Ministry of Industrial Development for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

DEMAND NO 52 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. DEPUTY SPEEKER . Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 78, 01,100 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973. in resbect of Ministry of Industrial Development."

DEMAND NO, 53—INDUSTRIES:

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion moved ·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88, 77 000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of Industries "

DEMAND NO 54—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES·

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,83, 02,000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Village and Small Industries."

DEMAND NO. 120—CAPITAL OUTYLY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22, 28,000 by granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Develpment'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the record of industrial development under the ruling Congress Government from 1969 upto the present shows only the heightened trends towards the bankrupt capitalist path of development. In this path, the Congress Government has accentuated the grip of the monopolists by its licensing policies; it has allowed foreign monopolists to make vital inroads into the commanding sectors of our economy, and, finally, it has miserably failed to utilise industrialisation as a rapid means to raise the living standards of the people.

To carry on this industrial policy which enriches only the monopolists and impoverishes the people, the ruling Congress has had to adept new slogans to try and befool the people. Like the slogan of *'Garibi Hatao'*, it has come forward with the slogan of *'Artik Swaraj'*, *i.e.*, self-reliance. The Prime Minister and her faithful supporters talk day in and day out about the self-reliant economy. But what has been the practice of this Government in the past two to three years to achieve this growth, to achieve self-reliance? 1 More foreign collaborations and foreign private investments are invited and assiduously wooed 2. More foreign aid is sought and begged for. 3. More and more help has been given at the cost of the common people to the monopolists to amass their fortunes and thereby to further accentuate the exploitation of the common people of our country. These can be analysed and gathered from Government's own admission and statistics. The number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the first half of 1971 was 166 as compared to 82 and 94 for the corresponding half-year periods during the years 1969 and 1970, respectively. Similarly, the total project and non-project assistance has gone up from Rs. 500.58 crores during the period, April 1970 to December 1970, to Rs. 560 05 crores in the period, between April 1971 and December 1971. Outstanding long-term private investments stood at Rs. 1182.5 crores at the end of March 1968 according to available figures, and this has gone up steeple in the last three years, USA and UK control

more than 60 per cent of these investments. The Government of India, in a planned and calculated way, encouraged these above developments. Yet, it is most shamelessly talking about self-reliance. What the Government is trying to hide, is the increasing dependence on foreign capital. Recently, the Ministry of Industrial Development has further capitulated to Indian and foreign monopoly pressures. I am referring to the scheme to import wholesale plants from abroad — the manufactured goods from those plants are to be sent for exports totally. Six such proposals have been approved by the Government of India. In all these cases, foreign firms are being paid sums running into crores of rupees. In the so-called joint sector were the Indian Government are going to produce goods, are meant only for export, this production is not going to help in any way the common people of the country. On the other hand, both the India Government and the Indian monopolists are in collaboration with the foreign firms and they are going to jointly exploit the cheap Indian labour so that a fat share of the profits can be repatriated abroad through various disguised forms. In the deal made very recently with M/s. Innocenti of Italy by India Government to set up their scooter plant in India, M/s. Innocenti will hold 20 per cent of the shares and on top of this, Italian company will be given a hard cash of Rs 1.35 crores. This is how this Government is building self-reliant economy! It is diametrically opposite. It is leading this country further down the slope of foreign dependence.

This is with regard to foreign monopolists. How our Government is helping our indigenous or Indian monopolists — I will refer only to to-day's *Times of India*. There is a report that there were some differences in the Monopoly Commission regarding grant of a licence for expansion to Dunlop Company and subsequently those differences have been minimised and I found that further licences have been given for production of rubberised belting. In this connection, I want to remind you that last year when the Finance Bill was passed here, I raised the question that there are factories which are producing indigenous belting. They are in a very difficult position. In spite of that, last year extra tax burdens were placed on them by way of further taxation. The Finance Minister at that time assured that it will be withdrawn, but that has not been done so far as I know. But, now fresh licences have been given to produce rubberised belting Dunlop which will seriously affect these indigenous belting factories that are there. That is No. 1.

No. 2— Cigarette companies. If we now go through the records and the facts, we will find that two cigarette companies, *viz.*, Wazir & Company and Indian Tobacco Co. are holding 70% of the capital that is invested in the industry for production of cigarettes. Six or seven Indian companies are facing serious crisis and I. think the Wazir & Co. are now trying and pressurising the Government to allow them to further increase their production. If it takes place, I do not know what will be the condition of the Indian cigarette companies.

Hon. Members should know how the monopolists are being helped and financed. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chavau, told the Rajya Sabha the other day that a total amount of Rs. 194 lakhs was disbursed as loans by the LIC to the industrial concerns in 1971 and of this Rs. 144 lakhs were disbursed to companies belonging to monopolists groups. This is the situation. On the one hand you are helping the foreign monopolists and on the other hand you are helping the monopolists of our country and more so now they are given licences to start factories which should go to medium and Small scale sectors. In this way, they are now making inroads into these sectors also.

So my point is that this Government instead of making the country self-reliant, is more and more making our country dependent on foreign monopolists and giving every opportunity to the monopolists of our country to extend by all means their further exploitation in all sectors of our industrial economy.

What is the Industrial Development for? Is it for the development of the economy, is it for raising the standard of living, the *per capita* income of the masses or is it for the enrichment of the monopolists, persons who are the patrons of the Congress like the Birlas and the Tatas?

During 1971, licenses for expansion and new units to the tune of 67 were given to the big business houses. That is during January to March in 1671. Now this policy

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

is stepped up and by the end of December 1971 the licences issued to big business houses reached the peak figure of 114. It is a huge increase now compared to the 20 licences given in 1970 in total. This figure pertains to the 20 large houses, in this big business. This is what is happening to the '*Garibi Hatao*' slogans; And now, Shrimati Indira Gandhi speaks in favour of a joint sector in her speech at the FICCI meeting to eradicate poverty. That is the new slogan. In other words the Government and the monopolists jointly continue their exploitation. What a shameless policy is this ? Even our CPI friends, supporters of Mrs Indira Gandhi has been constrained to protest against this policy in their last Central Committee meeting. Alongside this increasing surrender to Indian monopolists and foreign monopolists and collaborators, the Government must be held responsible for the basic failures in our industrial policies. In the Fourth Plan the industrial production target was envisaged at 8 to 10 per cent. But this is an unattainable target, due to the Government's ineptitude. In 1969 the actual increase was 6 9 per cent; in 1970-71 it was 3.6 per cent. In the first quaters of 1971-72 it was 1.7 per cent. Compared with the first quarter of 1970-71, it is a dismal failure for which the Ministry of Industrial Development has no convenient reason to offer.

Regarding the industrial licencing policy there is indiscriminate favour done to the big business houses. They are giving it in already developed areas and the sole criteria for industrial licence seems to be to serve the interest and convenience of monopolists. Hundreds of such licences applications from small sectors and entrepreneurs and backward areas have been rejected. Many States like Assam, Rajasthan etc. got hardly anything. Assam got only 0.8 per cent of the licences issued in 1971. This discrimination policy does not help the people in any State except the monopolists of our country. Government is only serving the interests of narrow, regional parochialism disrupting the unity of the people and the unity of the country. It is our demand that industries in public and private sector should not be set up purely on techno-economic considerations but it must be based on socio-economic needs of various States.

While we embark our policy regarding new industries, what about the old industries? Regarding West Bengal, the people here say that everything that is bad is taking place in West Bengal. But I want to say that we Mysore, the largest number of factories have been closed down. Then comes Andhra and then West Bengal. Much has been said here about the reopening of the closed factories but so far as I know nothing concrete has been done. Moneys are, being spent and the people are being given hopes but actually, most of the six hundred odd factories which were closed are still remaining closed. So, I would like to ask straight question to the hon. Minister what the policy of Government is regarding the reopening of these closed factories not only in West Bengal but throughout the country.

Then, Sir, you will be astonished to see the state of affairs prevailing in the public undertakings, There is a heaven-and-hell difference between the production capacity mentioned in the project report, the targeted capacity and the actual production ; the actual production is far below the targeted capacity. Since there is a happy family of bureaucrats at the top of these public undertakings, no top man will find fault with his counterpart in another public undertaking, and, therefore, if you institute or set up any inquiry, no positive results would come out.

I hear that there was some report some time back regarding the functioning of the NIDC, especially regarding the corruption existing there and especially on the part of the top officers there Even the top man does not behave properly with his own employees. Several. civil suits have been lodged against the managing director of the NIDC, Since he is not behaving properly with his own employees, and so many cases are there against him, certainly there must be something wrong. So, I would request the hon. Minister to probe into the matter. He will find that one gentleman sitting at the top of it has managed to secure employment for the son-in-law of another gentleman who is in charge of another public undertaking. This is the picture that you will find in the NIDC.

In conclusion, I would say that the industrial situation in our country is giving full opportunity to the monopolists and all tall talks of *Garibi Hatao* have proved to be a stunt and the slogan of self-reliance is also nothing but a stunt. So, if industrialisation is to be done, then Government

must stop issuing licences to the big business-houses.

I would like to know what has happened regarding the inquiry that was set up regarding the evasion of taxes by the big business-houses. What is the result of the inquiry ? The hon. Minister must tell us that, and Government must come forward with a clean slate and a positive industrial policy which is lacking.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise consumer industries. (20)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise the big Monopoly Commision Report. (21)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise foreign firms such as Oil Refineries, Tea/Coffe plantations. (22)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to maintain the spirit of Industrial Policy Resolution. (23)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution. (24)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

(Grant of licences to monopoly houses in violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to remove regional imbalances in regard to industrial development in generial Orissa in particular. (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to modify the Industrial Policy Resolution with a view to achieving self reliance. (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to put a check on granting of licences to big monopoly houses, in the name of expansion and development of regionally background areas, under the plea that no entrepreneurs are coming forward. (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Induitrial Development be reduced. By Rs. 100."

[Need to curb monopolistic concentration in the hands of a few big industrialists. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to expedite inquiries against Birlas by the Enquiry Commission. (30)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop backward States like Orissa by mobilising natural resources found in abundance therin. (31)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Lakshmi Narain Pandeya]

[Failure to start various industries in the country even though the requisite raw material is available. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to explore the possibilities of industrial development in Madhya Pradesh. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating financial position of various small and medium scale industries due to non-supply of raw materials to them in time (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced Rs, 100."

[Failure to start the approved cement factory at Neemuch city in Mandsaur district in Madhya Pradash. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Delay and indifference to set up paper industry in Ratlam district in Madhya Pradesh when raw Material is available there in adequate quantity. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in industrial development of Rajasthan despite the Potentialities for various industries there. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Ministries of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the decline in the Industrial development of the country (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development of reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in Industrial development of backward areas of the country. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to pay attention to the industrially backward areas, specially to Madhya Pradesh where there is scope for industrial development (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disparities of Industrial development arising out of the imbalanced industrial programme in the country (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate protectio]n to village and small industries (42).

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give requisite financial assistance to village and small industries (43).

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over Alock Ashdawn and Co. (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give any incentive to the Small Scale Industry (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check monopolistic trends in industry (46)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the closed mills and other industries in Gujarat (47)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open new industries in Gujarat State (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give any assistance to the consumer industries (49)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I beg to move :—

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the bureacratic and Red tape functioning of N. I. D. C. (50)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in introducing an objective industrial policy for industrialisation in the interest of common man. (51)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of issuing of licences to the big industrial houses. (52)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take effective positive steps to re-open the closed factories (53)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a refractory factory in Bankura, West Bengal. (54)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Need to open a paper mill in in North Bengal (55)]

"That the Demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to the open straw mills in Purulia and Bankura. (56)]

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open fruit canning factories in Tripura. (57)]

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open adequate number of waste jute processing factories in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. (58)]

"That the Demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open straw industry in Sunderban areas of West Bengal (59)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry, but in doing so I wish to offer some remarks more in the the nature of suggestions rather than by way of criticism.

My hon. friend Shri Dinen Battacharyya was saying that the slogan of Garibi Hatao was only a slogan. Bnt does he expect that poverty could be banished from the country overnight ? It takes time What we have to see is whether the steps taken by the Government in several directions do really lead to achieve the object which we have before us.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

We find that the growth of industrial production has came down. It was 7. 1 in 1968-69 while in 1970 it come down to 4.8. 16 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Now it has come down to 2. 5. This is a sad state of affairs.

What are the reasons for this slow growth ? It is said that in some sectors, in some industries, there has been a shortfall. In textiles, coal, steel and suger, there may be reasons for shortfall, but that is no reason for the slow-growth of industries in 1971-72. Unless we go ahead, unless we attain the maximum rate of growth which will take our economy forward and make it self-reliant and self-generating, there will be a setback.

What has happened ? It is said in the report that 636 licences have been granted in 1971-72. But out of these, 309 are COB licences. That means no fresh investment. So there is no investment in talf of the 600 licences issued. We cannot have a correct picture of industrial growth if we include COB licences also in the number of licences issued. This position has not been elucidated in the report.

From a study of the various reports, it is clear that becaucse of the liberalisation of licensing policy, which was done in Feb.1970, the larger houses were restricted to the core and heavy investment sectors Some barriers were thrown around the larger houses. That is good. But what is the result ? The core sector and the heavy investment sector are joint sectors where Government come in as a partner. Add to this, there is an inquiry under the MRTP. Act. When you have identified the larger houses, why should there be another inquiry under the MRTP Act. Also, what is the scope of that inquiry ? It is only advisory. The Ministry may or may not accept their recommendations. We find also in the press divergent views expressed about some industries. This is one of the main reasons why there is slackening of industrial growth in 1971-72.

Then the middle sector is not able to get financial help from the banks. Formerly it was producing components most of which were taken by the larger houses. Now with the activities of the larger houses restricted to core and heavy investment sectors. the middle sector. medium and middle industries do not find any support from the larger houses. They do not get it financial help from them; they do not get accommodation from the banks in the from of loans either. That is another reason why there is slackening of growth.

Another reason, a more important one, is that investment in the public sector is very small. The public sector has to grow if the economy is to go forward. If we want to reach the commanding heights, rapid expansion of the public sector is a necessait. What has-happened in this respect ? About 100 projects were listed in the 4 the plans public sector with an outlay of about Rs.1190 crores. But by the end of three years of the Fourth Plan, only projects with an investment of Rs,180 crores have been cleared. The result is that investment in the public sector is also not there. Then how do we expect growth in industry ? This is the main reason.

Last year I raised the question of joint ventures. The policy was liberalised and the joint sector principle was enunciated by the Dutt Committee. I asked the Minister whether any guide lines had been issued. This was replied to on 18th June—I had speken on the previous day. In his reply, the Minister said that on 31th May 1971, guidelines were issued, What are the guidelines ? The House is not taken into confidence. We do not find any mention of the gulidelines in the report. Even now, we do not know what the guidelines are, to what extent are Government going to be a partner in joint ventures. Unless the Government has a majority participation not only in the share capital but also in the management. the joint sector will be a farce. What is happening today ? Some two directors from the Government are nominated to a Board. These two gentlemen attend the Board meeting and when they go there to attend the meeting, they are well locked after as honoured guests. They attend the meeting and come back. Because they have no right, they cannot comlaint. What is happening in the board, meeting of comany ? They are like the UN observers most ineffective. Therefore, I would say, if the joint sector is to succeed in the country, if the joint sector is to be effective, the Government shoul t have majority participation not only in the share capital but also in the management. At least in

these companies where the Government have appointed their own men as directors, the minimum of 26 per cent of equity should be in the hands of Government, so that on any special resolution which may be brought forward, they will have the right of veto. But that is not happening.

How many joint ventures have come into being in the year 1971-72 ? The report is silent, Therefore, I take it that because nothing has been mentioned, the joint venture has come up. It is only a joint venture on paper. If I am wrong, the hon. Minister will correct me. But the Minister is not present ; he is unavidably absent.

This is the state of the industry. Has any attempt been made to find out the financial position of the private sector ? The private entrepreneur applies for a licence for a particular industry and gives the name of his company ; the letter of intent is issued to him. Then he goes out to purchase some land, and says that in six months he has taken effective steps and that he wants licence. After that, he goes round for financial collaboration. If a study is made either by the Ministry af Industrial Development or the Planning Commission, they will find that every private industry has taken Government loan to the extent of not less than 40 to 60 per cent Financial institutions have given loans to the private sector. A survey has to be made by this Ministry or the Planning Commission to find out how much of the Government resources are going into the ptivate secter and making them grow fat. The private secteor is growing, to become a big menster trying the devour every thing that comes in the way. The private sector people are only interested in quick profits in the consumer industries, as these consumer goods are like cash crops : ready money ; ready and instant profits. Therefore, we are not able to control the private sector. If the economy is to be developed, if the public sector should hold the commanding heights of the economy, it should be expanded in a big way. But that has hot been done.

Even under the existing industrial policy resolution, Schedule A items are totally under the Government. Even in the Schedule B industries, the Government can take part, and in the case of the sectors which are not enumerated, the Government can open any industry in any s ector. Has it been done ? What is the good of saying that the indutrial policy resolution has to be amended and that unless it is amended. well, we cannot hold the monopoly houses in check.

There is the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. They have not reserved the core sector and the heavy investment sector. Have we made any investment ? Because these projects have a longer period of gestation; secondly they do not want the Government to be partners, so that their liberties are not curtailed. These are the inhibiting factors for which the industries are not coming up. Therefore, the time has come when, as I have been advocating all along, this dichetemy of public and private sector should vanish, if not immediately ; in course of time. So, there must be thinking from now on to see how the economy as a whole will develop.

We are feeding the private sector, and they do not produce what we want, Take, for example, the textile industry. There is a lot of shortage of cloth : medium and coarse cloth. The other day, to a question addressed to the Foreign Trade Ministry, the answer given was there is a shortage. The prices have gone up. Only three items of medium cloth are being controlled ; not all the other items. In respect of the other items which are not controlled, the prices have gone up by 100 per cent.

Another curious thing is that the Government waits till a mill becomes sick and then only it takes over, after enquiry under section 15A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Fortunately, it is amended, there is no question of handing it over. (*Interruption*)

The amendment now is, that they need not hand over. Should we simply wait till the mill becomes sick or the mill is closed down and the workers are thrown out of employment. In the mills which are taken over for instance, certain mills in West Bengal an Maharashtra were taken over let them produce medium and coarseh cloth for the common and middle-class cloptle. During the Second World War, standard cloth was produced and it was good, cheap and durable and people were happy to have that cloth. Today the middle-class people cannot go and purchase good cloth. These are the things which have to be gone into.

[Shri Jagnnath Rao]

If the private sector is to exist, let the area of operation of the private sector be clearly defined and let them be told : this is the area in which you can operate. In the core sector and heavy investment sector, in the joint ventures the Government should have majority participation so that it can help the economy and see that prices do not go up.

The small-scale sector is doing a good job and is growing from strength to strength, It has attained a growth rate of 11 per cent during the year under discussion. Some more items are reserved for this sector. This sector is responsible for creating an industrial base in our country and we have small industries, industrial estates all over the country. They should be helped in all ways so that they can gain strength and we can build a stronger industrial base. It is such an industrial base, and not large houses, that can industrialise the country. The co-operative sector should be encouraged to produce agro-industrial goods items. They can confine their activities to that field. Cottage industries should also be strengthened so that the rural economy gets stronger.

About 2,000 items have been standardised and the ISI has been doing a good job. In the late fifties the ISI got into its stride. Though more than 2000 items had been standardised, all the components that go into the automobile industry are not standardised. The result: we are not getting good quality cars, be it ambassador, fiat or standard. The Ministry should see that the ISI takes up this question so that the components are standardised and that good quality cars are produced.

There was a question in this House in March this years about the ambassador car and an hon. Member asked whether the Government was going to nationalise the automobile industry. The Minister said: no, the machinery is junk. If the machinery is junk, if the management wants to replace the dyes which have become old and have a new model to cater to the tastes of the consumer, if they want foreign exchange, why not the Government become a partner and have a sort of a joint venture? When they want something from the Government; pounce upon that opportunity and tell them, if only you give us controlling interest or some interest, we can consider it. I am glad the Government are not thinking of a small car in the public sector at this stage, latting our resources to be diffused. Let us concentrate our resources which are limited, in the heavy investment sector, in the basic industries so that the economy can grow from strength to strength.

Research and development is highly necessary to evolve indigenous technology. Every foreign country has developed technology to such an extent that what is valid today becomes obsolete the next day. Therefore it is the duty of the private sector firms — I am referring of course to big firms — and also the public sector units to have a research and development wing and invest sufficient money to do research in technology, so that we can have the latest technology and we can become self-reliant in this regard. This information has to be given in the report every year as to how much research the public sector and the private sector have been doing and what are the results of the researches undertaken. In consultation with the C. S. I. R., they should evolve a common technology and make it available in the market, so that anybody can use it.

Another curious thing is the way how we are helping the private sector. Take the shipping Development Fund. 95 per cent of the capital is given as loan, repayable in 20 years at 4 per cent interest and with a moratorium for the first five years. This is an industry which pays immediately. They purchase second hand ships and immediately they will make a trip round the world and make money. For 5 years they are not required for paying the money and the interest. There are so many private shipping companies like the scindia Steamship Navigation, the Eastern Shipping Corporation, the Ratnagar Lines and so on. Why should we feed these people? Is this a *dharmasala* for feeding these people? Similarly, in the hotel industry, we give 80 per cent of capital as loan at 4 per cent interest, repayable in 20 years, with a moratorium for the first five years. Why not the Government build the Hotels themselves? There is the Tourism Corporation and they already have 2 or 3 hotels in Delhi. They can build hotels in other places also. Why give money to the private sector for this purpose and then complain that they are becoming monopolistic? We are creating these monsters and then we are not able to control them. Therefore, the time has come to take a second look at the mixed economy which we evol-

ved in 1954 to see whether it is functioning well or whether we have got mixed up in this economy. Let us review it and let some guidelines be given, so that the role of the private sector my be brief, so that the small-scale sector and the cooperative sector may take their rightful place, so that the economy grow in a well-balanced manner and there may not be any lop-sided growth. We also find that the regional disparities are growing. If large houses are not interested in investing money in backward areas, Government should step in.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI D K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, as far as the Ministry of Industrial Development is concerned, I will confine myself to the licensing policy. It has been said in the report :

> "The role of the public sector was given a more concrete shape and its scope was further extended."

Just above that, the report also says:

> "The new policy continued to seek and foster industrial growth in the context of the broad socio-economic objectives of Government by encouraging new entrepreneurs particularly smaller ones, promoting regional development and discouraging the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power through the mechanism of licensing coupled with a positive check provided in the M.R. T. P. Act.

As for discouraging the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power, this is a blatant lie. I charge this ministry with telling us a blatant lie because I can prove and they are also aware...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The use of the word 'lie' in the House is not proper. He can use some other expression.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I will amend it and say, it is far from truth. The problem of monopoly has been a headache for the entire nation. We all know how the monopolistic concentration has been growing. I will give only one or two examples.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Where is the Minister ? I find he is missing.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy Minister is here.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE : But this is the budget session. The Minister should take it seriously. Serious charges have been levelled against him in the other House, to which he has not replied and still he does not have the courtesy to be present when the discussion is on the Demands for Grants pertaining to his Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am told he is ill. So, he is helpless.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, you are a stickler for constitutional propriety. This Cabinet Minister has been made the target of charges of a very serious description in the other House. He is responsible to this House and not to the other House. He should remember that this House requires his attendance and his response to the charges made against him and his department. So, it is necessary that very special note is taken of it, the Deputy Minister should report at once to his chief and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should make a note of this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : He was present in the House in the morning and replied to the questions.

MR, CHAIRMAN : Whatever has been said here has been taken note of.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Sir, he should be requested to come here. I was referring to the Birlas. Their assets have increased from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 1,200 crores. So, though it has been mentioned in the Report that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been implemented, it is a big hoax. Under the very nose of this Act, 57 percent of the total assets are concentrated in the hands of 75 monopoly houses. This is atrocious.

About licensing policy it has been mentioned that it has been liberalised. It is liberalised to help whom ? The big monopoly houses, naturally. These big monopoly houses were granted from 1. 1. 69 to 31. 12. 69 a total of 62 licenses. From 1. 1. 70 to

[Shri D. K. Panda]

31. 12, 70 they were given 41 licences; from 1. 1. 71 to 31 12 71 they received 150 licences and up to 28. 2. 72 they obtained 18 licences. In this connection, I would like to draw attention to Unstarred Question No. 1466 dated 23. 3. 72 and No. 1063 dated 22. 3. 72 They show that in 1970 the larger industrial houses were granted 20 licences and in 1971 it rose to 114 licences. These licences were issued, it is said, for specific capacities.

On the very day the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act was passed, prior to that and also subsequently, it has been violated. There was a debate about it in the Rajya Sabha on 21. 8. 70. The Bill was passed on 22 12. 69, It was assented to by the President on 27. 12. 69. On 1. 1. 70 the Birlas were granted a licence for a fertilizer plant. From the very beginning, the industrial licensing policy and this Act have been violated. The present Industrial Development Minister has been taking much interest in the big monopoly houses. Government have given 47 permits to Birlas and Mafatlals to start industries. They have been permitted to start industries not only in India but also outside. They have been allowed to plunder 55 crores of Indian people. But the Minister is not satisfied with that. The hon. Minister, Mr. Choudhury, is not satisfied with that much. Therefore, he has allowed them to go outside, to African and Asian countries and, for that purpose, 47 licences have been granted to Mafatlal and Birla brothers. Shri R. V. Mohan was allowed to have expansion. The expansion is legalised under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. No action has been taken against him. On the other hand, they have allowed him to start another industry. namely, Mohan Gold Water, at Lucknow. This is very funny. Not only that the very terms and conditions for clearing licences...(*Interruption*) help only Birla brothers and big monopolists.

Now, in the name of their offices in England and in other foreign countries, the Birlas export jute by showing a lower price here and they make huge profits by giving a higher price outside. That policy has been pursued and that is being encouraged by Mr. Choudhury.

As far as this aspect is concerned, I would only give one or two examples. Why have Mafatlal and Birla brothers been so much encouraged ? In this connection, I have got a book here which I can just read out. Once upon a time, 20 years ago, a book was published, namely, "The Mysteries of Birla House". That was published 20 years ago. The matter was raised in Parliament. It was also raised in the West Bengal Assembly. The matter was raised by our comrade, Shri H.N. Mukerjee. In spite of all efforts, even the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, could not prevent it. The very circluation of that publication. "The Mysteries of Birla House" has been killed with money and all pressures of Birla brothers.

Now, this book has come out, namely, "The Mysteries of Bajoria-Jalan House". It is already to the knowledge of Mr. Choudhury, how Bajoria-Jalan House has been taking money, taking credits, to gigantic proportions from nationalised banks, from financial corporations and also from other financial Government institutions. This is the book that has been published. There is not much time left at my disposal. Therefore, I cannot read it out, This book reveals what is this Ministry's attitude towards these big monopolists and how these people are allowed to exploit and they carry on exploitation to the last limit. And still they are not satisfied.

So, I demand that this Ministry should place this book on the Table of the House for discussion and for taking the decision of the Members of the House.

Only one warning I want to give. My hon. friends even on the Treasury Benches will definitely see that the circulation of this book is not killed. At that time, Birla brothers with all money and pressures asked all the publishers and book-sellers not to sell it, and said, if they were going to sell, "We will take action." That was the precedent created by Birlas. Therefore, now also there is this fear. We should not allow that to happen. I am giving you a warning. I want to caution my hon. friends and, I hope, they will definitely feel fully aware of the situation.

Now, with regard to industrial monopoly houses, I want to say one thing only. We have been able to defeat the Seventh Fleet, We have been able to defeat 19 Chief Ministers. Then why not one Birla Mr.

Choudhury who is heading the Industrial Development Ministry will be running to Calcutta and Birlas' cars will be ready to receive him. Only Birla's men are expected to be there and not even their own party-men—he never met them there. That has become the position How they are in league with these people has been very clear from facts and also from the very connections and from grant of licences.

It is also known how Dr. I. G. Patel of the Ministry of Finance and Mr. Choudhury are asking the British concern to shift their junks to this country for exploitation and plunder of our country. That question has been raised in the Rajya Sabha. Another concession has been given to these big monopolies in violation of the industrial policy. By this, the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* is not going to be implemented because *Garibi Hatao* means war on poverty ; that means war on monopolistic concentration of power and economy. As long as these monopoly houses are there, nothing is possible and *Garibi Hatao* can never be implemented. In this connection, I will read out one thing. The Fourth Plan mid-term appraisal says that the Industrial Policy Resolution should be changed because the expansion of public sector today does not mean simply expansion of new undertakings but also taking over and nationalising such undertakings specially in the consumer sectors which are profit-generating. But they are not at all prepared to touch these monopoly houses. Unless they are nationalised, how can we have resources ? In order to mobilise resources, in order to increase our resources to meet the demands for further expansion of industries, the only way is to nationalise these monopoly houses. Therefore, I demand that the Minister should make a categorical reply to this aspect.

With regard to foreign collaboration, there is a reference how some of the foreign investors and monopolists are allowed. It is said that it is in the interest of growth of production in the country. That is also not a fact. It is known to what extent foreign investors and monopolies are in league. Perhaps with the monopoly capitalists in India it has become the *Hub-nnm Shnbnum* to be in league with those people and have joint collaboration firms. While I am demanding for nationalisation of the monopoly houses, I also demand that foreign monopolist concerns and firms should also be immediately nationalised. There are now 350 such agreements with Britain. The total agreements extend to 3,500 and to Rs. 1,300 crores—foreign monopolies investment in our country. It has been on the increase. And that is another dangerous signal

With regard to regional imbalances, it is very well known that monopoly growth is the main cause of this regional imbalance. How then are you going to hand over to the same monopolists the regionally backward areas for their development ? If monopolists are the root cause of regional imbalance, why are you doing this ? It looks rather paradoxical. For development of backword States as, for example, Orissa, it is said that the entrepreneurs are not forthcoming. By all these ways you have been helping, till today, all these big monopolies. You have suppressed and discoraged all entere preneurs. You have to create confidence in the entrepreneurs. You must invite them and encourage them. There must be greater publicity. Without any such thing, in the name of helping those regionally ba ckward areas, by saying that no entrepreneurs are forthcoming, under the guise that it is only an exception to the industrial policy, you are allowing the very monopolies to enter into those regionally backward areas for exploitation of the backward people who are already below the poverty line. Now the morale of the industrial economy has been broken as the rate of growth is 2%. There is large-scale evasion of income-tax. How can you take any action against a Minister—when Mr. Choudhury himself has denied in the name of the party that the money belonged to the Party funds. When he says that it is party fund. he is not going to give it back to his own party---Rs. 23,000. Sir, it is said that charity begins at home. Let us start will sincerity and with all truthfulness, but we are not preepared to do it. How can we expect the ICS officers to do that?

Therefore, our demands will be that in this Ministry they must positively and categorically answer whether they are going to completely change the industrial licensing policy. That is a very important matter. Therefore, we demand that there should be a basic change of the industrial licensing policy so as to suit the requirements under the present circum stances when we are going to pursue a line of self-reliance.

[Shri D. K. Panda]

Secondly, the loans to the monopolists should be immediately converted into equity which is much talked about but that has not been done. It must be done immediately. Our local entrepreneurs should be encouraged in backward areas They must be allowed and given loans easily and not with so many conditions so that confidence can be created in them and backward areas can be developed.

Thirdly, so far as the consumer industries are concerned, they must be taken over by the Government from the hands of big monopolists because they are cuntinuously exploiting the consumers.

Fourthly, restrictions should be imposed on the expansion of larger houses Nationalisation of foreign concerns should be done. Cancellation of all collaboration agreements with foreign monopolists has to be affected Expansion of monopolists' industries in the name of agents, etc. should be stopped. If this Ministry wants my assistance, I am prepared to give. . . (*Interruptions*) Birlas and Tatas are exploiting and squeezing the Government exchequer and the nationalised banks How they drain the nationalised banks in the name of some othehcompanies, I can tell you. We have got the list

Drainage of foreign exchange by foreign monopolists. has also to be put an end to.

The labour should be allowed to have joint control along with the management in all the public sector undertakings because public sector undertakings should be so run that it must be a model for other industries to learn from it, not only in production, but other aspect also. We should have faith in labourers—for example, in the NIDC the labourers are being neglected and Mr. Sethi against whom the Public undertakings Committee has passed strictures in its 63rd report and in spite of that. Mr. Choudhury is hand in glove with him and so encouraging such ICS officers about whose privileges we are talking of removing. There must be joint labour-managment in these public undertakings.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : On a point of information. Sir. This book has been referred to by Mr Panda, is written by Mr. N. C. Roy who in 1951 helped to detect tax evasion done by the Birlas. He was sacked by the Government for this offence ? He is the person who has found out another mysterious house functioning in India. It is a point of information to the Minister because he does not know about the book.

श्री परिपूर्णानंद पैन्यूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और इस संदर्भ में मैं कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। साथ ही मैं उन थोड़ी सी खामियों की तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिनसे यह विभाग ग्रस्त है। पहली बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय की कोई भी इंटीग्रेटेड प्लानिंग नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो इंटीग्रेटेड प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए उसका हम अभाव देखते है और इसी का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि विभाग के अंतर्गत जितने भी अधिकारी हैं, जितने भी कार्यालय हैं वे क्रास परपज से काम कर रहे हैं।

16.42 hrs

[SRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि एक विभाग की ओर से यदि कोई लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है तो दूसरा विभाग उसके रास्ते में रोड़ा अटकाता है और उसके विकास और उन्नति में बाधा पहुंचाता है। इससे हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्लान के टार्गेट्स पूरे नहीं किए जा सके हैं औद्योगिक विकास की हमारी नीति कितनी ही ठोस क्यों न हो, कितनी ही प्रगतिशील क्यों न हो, उसे अमल में लाने वाली जो हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी है वह अभी भी कमिटेड नहीं कही जा सकती है। यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी अपने इंटरेस्ट को बाच करने के लिए काफी कमिटेड है। किन्तु आज की जो बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में हमारे समाजवादी समाज के निर्माण की दिशा में उसको किस प्रकार से सहयोग देना

चाहिए वह नहीं दे रही है। लगता है ब्रिटिश सल्तनत के समय के उसे लीगेसी के रूप में जो चीजें उपलब्ध हुई हैं उसी पर वह आचरण कर रहे हैं। उनके कार्य करने के अजीब तरीके हैं। कुछ मामलों में तो ये हमारे ब्यूरोक्रेट् कहते हैं कि फारेन एकसचेंज की कमी के कारण हम अमुक उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं करा सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर एक ही सांस में वह दूसरे ऐसे लोगों को ट्रेडिंग फर्म खरीदने के लिए जैसे कि विलियम जैक्स को खरीदने के लिए उद्योग-पतियों को स्वीकृति देते हैं जिससे हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज की बड़ी शक्ति उठानी पड़ती है। लगता है कि हमें अभी भी यह नहीं मालूम हो पाया है कि हमारे विकासशील देश के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को किस तरह से काम करना चाहिये और देश की उन्नति में जनता की सरकार के साथ उनको किस प्रकार से सहयोग देना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो चौथे प्लान के पहले दो वर्षों में लार्ज स्केल मेनुफेक्चरिंग सैक्टर में 9.3 प्रतिशत के निर्धारित रेट ग्रोथ के लक्ष्य के स्थान पर केवल 4.7 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ न होता और इसी अवधि में माइनिंग में 7.7 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य के स्थान पर 4.1 प्रतिशत न होता...(व्यवधान) अलग-अलग विभागों में कोआर्डिनेशन न होने के कारण एक विभाग किसी उद्योग के लिए लाइसेंस देता है तो दूसरा विभाग उसमें तरह-तरह के रोड़े अटकाता है। बेचारा एंटरप्रेन्योर फ्राम पिल्लर टू पोस्ट भागता फिरता है शास्त्री भवन, उद्योग भवन, योजना भवन कितने ही भवन हैं, एक भवन से दूसरे में और एक ब्यूरोक्रेट से दूसरे तक भागता फिरता है। सारी बाधायें झेलने के बाद एक लम्बे अर्से के बाद जब वह उद्योग लगाने की स्थिति में होता है तो उसे पता लगता है कि उसे अपनी इंडस्ट्री में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा और ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि जब तक वह इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है तब तक सरकार की नीति में ही परिवर्तन हो जाए।

मैं यहां पर उदाहरण के रूप में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी देहरादून में सीमेन्ट का एक कारखाना पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगाने की चर्चा थी। एक भूतपूर्व मन्त्री ने देहरादून में एक बयान भी दे दिया था कि यहां पर यह कारखाना लगेगा। सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया उस कारखाने को लगाना चाहता था। उस समय छः सौ टन कैपेसिटी का कारखाना लगता, लेकिन अब मालूम हुआ है कि वह कारखाना 12 सौ टन का होगा, क्योंकि बदली हुई परिस्थिति में शायद 6 सौ टन का कारखाना अधिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक न हो। हो सकता है कि जब तक यह कारखाना लगने की नौबत आये, सरकार की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हो जाय और यह कारखाना लग भी पाता है या नहीं।

इसी प्रकार मैं आपका ध्यान थर्मामीटर इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में थर्मामीटर की 75 लाख की मांग है, जबकि उत्पादन केवल 36 लाख है। विदेशों में भी इसकी काफी मांग है। किन्तु इसकी एक एसेन्शल, कम्पोनेन्ट "कैपिलरी" है, जिसको विदेश से मगाना पड़ता है। उस पर सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था और अब अकुश लगा है। जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश मे यह उद्योग पनप नहीं पा रहा है, जिसमें मैन-पावर के यूटिलाइजेशन की काफी गुंजाइश है।

ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हमारे इस मंत्रालय में कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लानिंग नहीं है। इस लिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये एक सेन्ट्रलाइज्ड एजेन्सी कायम की जाय, जिसका कर्तव्य हो कि उद्योगों की स्थापना मे बाधाओं को दूर करे और विभिन्न विभागों में कोआर्डिनेशन कायम करे। यह तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उद्योग विकास मन्त्री इसके लिये

[श्री परिपूर्णानंद पैनुली]

कोई एजेन्सी स्थापित न करें और एजन्सी मे ऐसे व्यक्तियो को रखा जाय जो इन्टीग्रीटी के आदमी हो इमैकिनेशन के आदमी हों।

एक बात मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के इरादे बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज बहुत बढता जा रहा है। इसका कारण हमारी सरकार की कथनी और करनी मे बहुत बडा अन्तर रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये पिछडे क्षेत्रों के नाम पर, सीमान्त क्षेत्रों और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो के नाम पर जो सुविधायें जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मेघालय को दी जा रही हैं, समान स्थिति होते हुए भी उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाडी जिलों को उनसे वंचित रखा गया है, उनको वे सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही है। स्पेशल पैटर्न फार हिल एरियाज़ के नाम पर जम्मू-काश्मीर, नागालैंड, आसाम को 90 प्रतिशत ग्रान्ट दी जाती है और 10 प्रतिशत लोन दिया जाता है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के हिल एरियाज के लिये यह अनुपात 50 प्रतिशत रखा गया है और उसमे भी वह रुपया पूरा खर्च नही हो पाता, लैप्स हो जाता है।

भारत सरकार ने बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ के लिये 50 लाख रुपये तक की लागत की इण्डस्ट्रीज़ लगाने के लिये 10 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी की घोषणा की थी। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-काश्मीर, नागालेड, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर जैसे प्रदेश तो उससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाको को इससे कोई लाभ नही पहुचा है, जिनकी आबादी या क्षेत्रफल किसी भी रूप मे दूसरे क्षेत्र से भिन्न नही है।

पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो और सीमान्त प्रदेशों के लिये 50 प्रतिशत ट्रान्सपोर्ट सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र उससे भी वंचित हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि गढ़वाल और कुमाऊ के इलाको को, जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी से ज्यादा और क्षेत्रफल में बराबर हैं, इन पहाड़ी इलाकों को उत्तर प्रदेश के बाकी के मैदानी इलाकों से टैग-आन किया गया है।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी फोर्थ प्लान के रि-एप्रिजल में स्वीकार किया है कि केन्द्र ने राज्यों को जो सहायता दी है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को बिलो-एवरेज सहायता दी है। इस प्रकार की नीति स्थापित कर के सरकार स्वयं रीजनल एम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इसी का परिणाम हुआ है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोग, बीकर-सैक्शन के लोग इससे लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पब्लिक सैक्टर मे कई बडे-बड़े उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ स्थापित नही हुई हैं। हरिद्वार में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स का कारखाना है, ऋषिकेश से एन्टी-बायोटिक्स का कारखाना है, वहां इसलिये काम नहीं हो पाया है कि इन पब्लिक सैक्टर्स का सचालन करने वाले ब्यूरोक्रैट्स दूसरे स्थानों के बडे-बडे उद्योगपतियों को परोक्ष रूप में बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनसे सारा सामान लिया जाता है और वहां पर एन्सीलियरी इन्डस्ट्रीज़ की स्थापना नही हो पाती है।

यू० पी० के पहाड़ी इलाकों से फारेस्ट-वैल्थ, मिनरल वैल्थ, वाटर सिसोर्सेज—ये सब चीजे मैदानी क्षेत्रों को जाती हैं, मैदानों की समृद्धि के लिये ही ये सारे रिसोर्सेज काम में आते है और पहाड़ गरीब का गरीब रह गया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के मैनपावर को भी, चूंकि उसके लिए कोई काम नहीं रह जाता है, असहाय अवस्था में मैदानों में बर्तन मलने या दूसरे मीनियल कामों के लिए जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का पहले

एक डिटेल्ड सर्वे किया जाये और उसके बाद, एक नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी जो आपकी है, उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाये ताकि स्थानीय रूप से फारेस्ट बेस्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज और मिनरल बेस्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज कायम की जा सके जोकि स्थानीय लोगों की गरीबी मिटाने में सहायक हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI R.P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : Madam Chairman, you are aware that for the economic development of the country the agricultural growth and industrial growth are the essential prerequisites. In our country the agricultural sector has maintained its growth, but that is not so in industrial sector. The industrial production recorded an annual rate of growth of 7 1% in 1969, but in the first 9 months of 1971 the growth rate has decelerated to 2 2%. The decline in cotton textile is -7.9% ; in leather and fur products it is -15.2% and in transport equipment the decline is-11.9%.

If you look into the total value of import of capital goods, in the year 1970-71 it was of the order of Rs, 84.54 crores and during 1971-72 the import of capital goods has gone up to Rs 105.44 crores. There is increase in the import of capital goods. But, when the decline in cotton textiles is of the order of-7.9%, during 1970-71 and also during 1971-72, with a view to modernising the worn-out and outdated textile machinery in textile mills no textile machinery has been imported under the category of capital goods

As I pointed out just now, the decline in leather and fur products is -15.2%. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this sharp decline. I am astounded by the fact that out of the installed capacity of the value of Rs. 155 lakhs in 20 leather and footwear machinery making units, during 1970-71 the actual production was only 25.18 lakhs. If this so, there will naturally be decline in the growth of leather and fur products. I would like to know the location of these 20 units and I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to what steps have been taken by the Ministry on those units which have not utilised the installed capacity in full. If the licensed units are not producing to the installed capacity, it acts as a stumbling block for the new entrepreneurs. I would suggest that the licences of those units not utilising in full the installed capacity should be revoked so that it can pave the way for new aspirants.

In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development, regarding the functioning of Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur it has been stated :

> "The extract plant was expected to contribute a sizeable value of production and sales, but due to non-avaialbility of Raw Material as well as the breakdown of the Plant, it could not be operated."

My constituency, Vellore, is known for predominance of leather and leather tanning industry. Thousands of people are engaged in this industry and in fact it is a household cottage industry in my conssituency. It has been acknowledged in the Annual Report that most of the items required for the manufacture of leather foot wear are available indigenously. If only a unit like Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India is located in Vellore, I am sure that the Minisnry will not be-compelled to advance the argument that they have given in the case of Kanpur Unit. I would urge upon the Minister that a Tannery and Footwear Corporation should be set up in Vellore where there will be no difficulty of any kind in producing leather footwear.

I understand that special studies for the development of leather industry, which have been completed indicate that there is a vast possibility for export of leather and leather goods including footwear. I request the hon. Minister to mention in his reply the salient features of those studies and what constructive steps are proposed to be taken to exploit the export opportunities.

Though there is similar body for leather and leather products at Madras, yet the leather and leather products produced in Tamil Nadu have been entrusted to the care of leather Export Promotion Council at Kanpur. This creates an anomalous situation,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. P. ulaganambi]

leading, to inordinate delay and unnecessary expenditures for the producers in Tamil Nadu. I would request the hon. Minister to exert his good offices with the Foreign Trade Ministry and see that the leather and leather products produced in Tamil Naud are handled by the Council at Madras.

Coming now to Hindustan Photo Films Company at Ootacamund, this company started production in 1967-68 and in 1971-72 this factory produced only 5% of its installed capacity. Within five years of its inception, it is reported that the machinery in this factory is to be updated with foreign technical collaboration, if medical x-ray films are to be produced by this factory. The medical x-ray films are being imported now. If initially all these technical aspects had been gone into thoroughly and then the plant and machinery had been installed, this unfortunate situation of updating the plant and machinery of five years old would not have arisen. The Government could easily have averted frequent breakdown and strike in this unit. On the other hand, this unit would have created greater employment opportunities.

It is known to you, Madam, that many industrial units have been closed during the past two years in many States. During 1969-71 in West Bengal 531 industrial units were closed, out of which only 195 units had so far been reopened. In Mysore during this period 871 units were closed and only 168 units have so far been reopened. In Andhra and Kerala, 647 industrial units and 293 industrial units respectively had been closed during this period. As this has been the case in all the States, this has created serious unemployment situation in the country: thousands of workers have lost their livelihood. In 1970-71, in West Bengal alone, 18652 workers have lost their jobs on account of closure of units With a view to taking over the closed units as also sick units in the country, there is the proposal to start Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation for which a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated. Such an institution is very necessary if we want to give back the employment to thousands of workers and this must be set up as early as possible. In Tamil Nadu alone the number of closures is just 16, and out of which 6 industrial units have been re-started. The Central Government should extend its active assistance to the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government in the matter of re-starting other closed industrial units.

Under ISI Certification Marks Scheme, 2797 products have been licensed and the ISt marked products of the value of Rs. 445,000 millions are sold in the market. The ISI mark should give the guarantee of quality of these products to these consumers. But, the ISI lacks woefully laboratory facilities and it has also not got enough qualified testing personnel. The highly placed officials is the IsI show greater interest in going abroad trequently than in producing Standards suitable for Indian conditions. Just by copying the American Standards and the British standards, the quality of our products is not going to be raised, because those conditions available in Britain or in America are not present here. In order to examine thoroughly how the ISI Marks scheme is being implemented, I would suggest the constitution of a Parliamentry Committee comprising of the Members of Parliament.

In July 1970, THE ECONOMIC TIMES conducted a survey of 335 key industries in the country and this revealed that 134 industries could utilise only 60% of the installed capacity. In the matter of machinery and steel products, if we are utilising only 60% of the installed capacity, you can imagine how it is possible to have industrial development in our country. If the installed capacity is to be utilised fully, there should be efficient management and then and then alone there will be the desired and targeted industrial growth in the country.

17 00 hrs.

Some weeks berore the Secretary to the Ministry of Industrial Development assured the foreign industrialists that, if they could ensure the export of entire products manufactured in the country, then they could shift lock, stock and barrel of their units to India and take advantage of cheap labour available in India. But, the Minister of Industrial Development in this very House controverted this statement and stated that this was not the view of the Government. Without understanding the policy of the Government, how can the Secretaries belonging to ICS cadre talk in such a manner ? They must have a clear understanding and appreciation of the policy of the Government; otherwise, the foreign industrialists will have poor idea about us.

The National Development Council has recently taken a decision that the industries should be decentralised and diversified so that the backward areas in the country could also develop. This decision has been taken only after it has become known that the IV Plan targets for industrial growth would not be achieved. I am happy that at least now the Central Government has taken interest in the industrialisation of backward areas in the country. The North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu, to which I belong, has been declared as a backward district by the Planning Commission. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that a public sector industrial undertaking should be set up in North Arcot District.

The index of a nation's progress is dependent upon industrial growth. Unless we formulate plans for establishing industrial units which will give employment to 50 lakhs of people per annum, the grave problem of unemployment is not going to be solved. The present programme is likely to create employment only to 30,000 unemployed people. Neither it will lead to reduce the rigours of unemployment in the country nor it will lead to any real industrial progress in the country. We talk about setting up more and more industries in the country. But before an industry can actually start its production, there is inordinate delay of 2 to 5 years and considerable avoidable expenditure. The entreprenuer will have to run from pillar to post before his industry comes up. In Japan and other advanced countries, within a short period of six months an industry can start its production. The restriction imposed on even starting the industries by the State Governments with an outlay of more than Rs. 25 lakhs should be removed. The State Governments should be enabled to start them on their own without the prior approval of the Central Government.

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, the world-renowned economist, in the book "Asian Drama" has said that if a country is to develop industrially, then "industrial expansion should be based on spread wash effect." I would request the hon. Minister that our effort of industrial development and growth should be based on this maxim.

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): At the outset I want to congratulate the Ministry of Industrial Development for their purposeful efforts and meaningful schemes for the rapid industrialisation of the country.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The prosperity of the country basically depends upon agriculture and industry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Bell be rung — now there is quorum.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: We are extremely happy over the tremendous progress the country has achieved in the agricultural sector, but I am afraid we cannot say the same thing about the industrial sector. The growth rate of industry is painfully low. As per the statistics, it is as low as 2.2 per cent. The growth of industry has become a fundamental question for us. How much poverty can be removed depends on this question. This truth has been admitted by all, but is the Government tackling this problem of achieving rapid industrialisation with a pragmatic outlook and scientific approach? To me it looks as though the Government is trying to frustrate the entrepreneurs in their efforts to start industries and also to retard the economic growth of the country. These policies need reorientation and re-examination in order to redeem the pledges we have given to the people and also to increase the rate of production and thereby solve the problems of unemployment and poverty. For this, there should be an atmosphere of cooperation between Government and the industry but not confrontation. The department should see that they have dedicated officers who can take the initiative and take quick decisions at the key posts. We are committed to the ideal of self-reliance in this vital sector of industry and we should achieve it by giving all encouragement and effective incentives to the new entreprenurs.

Unemployment is now growing in the country and it is going to be a big monster facing the country. In this respect, I would like to make a few suggestions. Firstly, we should give priority for labour-intensive industries like electronics, fisheries and agro-based industries. I mention the electronics

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

industry because there is going to be a big demand of nearly 15 million dollars from African and Middle-East countries in the next five years. By and large Technology is available in the country for manufacture of all types of telecommunication equipment including the micro wave system India is now in the fortunate position to plan, procure, manufacture, instal and maintain complete communication networks. We have made a good beginning by selling Rs 15 lakhs worth of equipment to Nigeria I am also happy to learn from reliable quarters that we have manufactured and sold super flouder mouse radar sets to Switzerland, the very country from whom we have borrowed the know-how This we could achieve because of our technically competent labour. So, I appeal that the Industries Minister should give more priority for the electronic industry.

I congratulate also the Instrumentation Factory at Kota, were they have done a remarkable job for the second year They have made a net profit of Rs 155 lakhs and declared a dividend of 6 per cent. So, is the Electronic Corporation of India Limited, which has done an outstanding job. I am drawing attention to these two industries because we have reminded the Industries Minister again and again in this House that the public sector undertakings are under the control of old out-dated bureaucrats, instead of being manned by dynamic young technocrats Why should the bureaucrats still be continued in these undertakings? Should they not create a professional managerial cadre of young men with foresight and dedication, with technological background to men these public sector undertakings successfully? The two public sector undertakings I have mentioned just now, namely, the Instrumentation Factory at Kota and the Electronic Corporation of India Limited are manned by very competent technocrats, and that is why they are doing very well I once again repeat that there is absolutely nothing wrong with our public sector units, provided we have competent men at the helm of affairs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हू सदन मे गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN. The hon. Member may continue with his speech. I am getting the number counted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैंने कोरम का प्रश्न उठाया है । क्या माननीय सदस्य बिना कोरम के बोलते रहेंगे ? क्या आप को मेरी गिनती पर भरोसा नही है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whenever the quorum question is raised, I will ask the Marshal to get it counted. Now I notice there is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung .... Now there is quorum Here I may say that it does not look nice to ring the quorum bell again and again. So, instead of sitting in the lobby or in the Central Hall, hon Members may maintain the quorum by sitting in the House. It will also save the time of the House.

SHRI M. S SANJEEVI RAO : It is depressing to note that the Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal continues to lose successively. In refreshing contrast, the Bharat Heavy Electricals have turned the corner. I am happy they have made a net profit of Rs. 65 lakhs. Here I appeal to the Minister that in addition to the present line of manufacture of boilers. water turbines, steam turbines and circuit breakers, the existing factory should start manufacturing sophisticated electrical equipments for the nuclear power station and also reversible turbines for the pump storage system of Electrical generation.

Lastly, in my State of Andhra Pradesh we have two marine food processing units, one at Kakinada and the other at Visakhapatnam, It is most unfortunate that the frozen prawns and lobsters go all the way from Kakinada in the east coast to Cochin in the West coast, that is, about 600 miles for shipment. I do not understand why either the Ministry of Industrial Development, or the Ministry of Foreign Trade, or the Ministry of Agriculture should not take effective steps to see that the ships call at Viskahapatnam, a major port. with cold storage facilities, if not at Kakinada, to take the frozen marine products.

Lastly; I appeal that the Ministry of Industrial Development should, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Shipping, have a coordinated plan to see

that all these problems should not occur, forgetting their inter-departmental rivalries, and that they attain higher production for the benefit of the country.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायणपांडे (मंदसौर) : सरकार की दोषपूर्ण अर्थ नीति के कारण और दोषपूर्ण उद्योगनीति के कारण आज देश में एक असन्तुलित औद्योगिक विकास जहां देखने को मिलता है वहीं पर हमें दूसरी तरफ भयंकर बेरोजगारी और बेकारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सरकार के दावे बेकारी को दूर करने के निरंतर असफल सिद्ध हो रहे हैं और बेकारी निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन हमारे औद्योगिक विकास की स्थिति निरंतर अवनति की ओर जा रही है। औद्योगिक विकास की स्थिति को अगर हम देखें तो स्वयं सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है, मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, सरकार की अपनी 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि "औद्योगिक उत्पादन जिसमें 1969 में 7.1 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर की वृद्धि हुई थी, 1970 में उसमें कमी के चिन्ह दिखाई दिए। उस वर्ष वृद्धि की दर केवल 4.8 प्रतिशत थी। वर्ष 1971 में यह प्रवृत्ति और भी स्पष्ट हो गई और 1971 के प्रथम नौ महीनों के सूचकांकों के आधार पर यह वृद्धि दर केवल 2.2 प्रतिशत रही।" यह मेरी अपनी कही हुई बात नहीं है। इसी प्रकार चौथी योजना का जो मध्यावधि आकलन है उसमें कहा गया है कि "दी ट्रेंड हैज बीन डाउनवर्ड्स। आगे कहते हैं।

"At the time of their inclucion in the Plan, many projects had not been adequately worked out."

इनको खुद ही पता नहीं था कि कौन सा प्लांट, कौन सी और इंडस्ट्रीज लगनी चाहियें, उसका उपयोग होगा या नहीं होगा।

इसके आगे कहा है—

"In many cases, these meant little more than a listing of names."

केवल उनका नाम भर दर्ज कर लिया जाए, केवल नाम आ जाए कि यह इंडस्ट्री खुलने वाली है, इसी से आपको सन्तोष था और आपने बताया कि हमारा इतना-इतना औद्योगिक उत्पादन होने वाला है, हमारी इस प्रकार की औद्योगिक प्रगति होने वाली है लेकिन परिणाम कुछ और ही आया। केवल नाम की आप की इच्छा थी कि हम इतने लाइसेंस देने जा रहे हैं, हम इतनी इतनी यूनिट्स खोलने जा रहे हैं, केवल लाइसेंस देने की घोषणा मात्र से या केवल यूनिट खोलने की घोषणा मात्र से, केवल ये नाम दे देने से कोई औद्योगिक प्रगति नहीं होती है, जैसा कि आप ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है और यदि पिछले विवरण को हम उठा कर देखें तो जो दस्तावेज हैं आप के अपने, चाहे मध्यावधि आंकलन हो चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना का या आर्थिक समीक्षा हो या वेंकिन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो, उन के अन्दर भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। इन सब को देखने के बाद पता लगता है कि चाहे आप की सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री हो, उसमें भी गिरावट आई है, चाहे आप के माइका इंडस्ट्री हो, उसमें भी गिरावट आई है, चाहे आप की कोयले इंडस्ट्री हो उसमें भी गिरावट आई है। कोयला इंडस्ट्री में अगर 6·5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है तो सूती कपड़ा उद्योग में 10.5 प्रतिशत की गिरावट हुई है। बिजली के सामान के उत्पादन में यदि 8 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है तो टायर ट्यूबों के उत्पादन में भी लगभग 15 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है। टायर ट्यूब की हालत बाजार में बड़ी खराब है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन की दिशा में हमने लाइसेंस दे दिए हैं और एक लाख से अधिक ट्रैक्टर उत्पादित हो जाएंगे। दूसरी तरफ हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने एक दिन सवालों का जवाब देते हुये बताया था कि 2 हजार ट्रैक्टर हम को आयात करने पड़ेंगे। एक तरफ 20 हजार ट्रैक्टर आयात करने की बात और हमने अनुमान लगाया कि देश में 80 हजार ट्रैक्टर हम

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

को उपयोग में लाने आवश्यक होंगे, उत्पादन हमारा 1 लाख से कही अधिक होगा, वह लगभग 1 लाख 20 हजार ट्रेक्टर्स का होगा और हमारा अनुमान है उपयोग का 80 हजार, फिर भी हम 20 हजार ट्रेक्टर बाहर से मंगाने जा रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता कि इस का तालमेल किस प्रकार से आप बिठाने जा रहे हैं। यह तालमेल कुछ ठीक नही है। हालत यह है कि जब ट्रेक्टर मिलता है तो टायर नही और जब टायर मिलता है तो ट्रेक्टर नही। इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है और इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो चाहे ज्वाइंट सेक्टर हो, इन सभी के ऊपर पुनर्विचार और व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना आवश्यक है। यदि आपने व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार नही किया तो आपकी किसी प्रकार की योजना सफल होती दिखाई नही देती। आज हमारी स्थिति क्या है ? सामान्यतः उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस देने की बाते तो आप करते हैं लेकिन सुदूर अंचलो मे जा कर देखें आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की दशा क्या हो गई है ? स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज स्थान स्थान पर बन्द होती चली जा रही हैं। आपकी जटिल लायसेंसिंग पद्धति रा-मेटिरियल का न मिलना व समय पर आर्थिक सहायता के अभाव ने उद्योगो की गति को धीमा किया है। इन पर गम्भीरता से पुनर्विचार जरूरी है उन को ठीक से वित्तीय सहायता नही मिल रही है, वित्तीय सहायता के अभाव में वे बन्द हो रहे हैं उन को रा-मैटीरियल भी ठीक ढंग से नही मिल रहा है। बैंकिंग कमीशन ने भी इस बारे मे अपनी 72 की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 127 पर अपना मत व्यक्त करते हुए इस समस्या को गम्भीर बताया है।

सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ जहां रा-मैटीरियल के अभाव में इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द होती जा रही हैं, दूसरी तरफ इन छोटे-छोटे उद्योग में रा-मैटिरियल के लिये सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियो को बहुत भागना पड़ता है—पहले अपने जिला स्तर पर जाते हैं, वहां से अपने प्रदेश की राजधानी में जाते हैं और यदि लोहे का मामला है तो वहां से कलकत्ता भागना पड़ता है, कलकत्ते से दिल्ली आते हैं, यहां से प्रायोरिटी लेकर फिर अपने जिला क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, वहां से फिर प्रदेश की राजधानी जाते हैं, इस सारे कार्यक्रम में एक वस्तु को प्राप्त करने के लिये तीन से छः महीनें का समय लग जाता है। जब इस तरह से हम इन इण्डस्ट्रीज की उपेक्षा करते हैं तो हम कैसे यह अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रीज आगे बढ़ेंगी। इस प्रक्रिया मे आप को सुधार लाना चाहिये ताकि जल्दी मे जल्द और सरलता से उन को तत्काल वस्तुये मिल सकें।

हमारे यहां इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये रिसर्च की बात कही गई है, लेकिन इस रिसर्च का ज्ञान स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को बिलकुल नही मिल रहा है। स्वय पी० ए० सी० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कहा हैं कि रिसर्च का जितना लाभ इण्डस्ट्रीज को मिलना चाहिये, उतना वे नही ले रहे हैं। आप उन की रिपोर्ट के 323 के पृष्ट संख्या 13 देखिये, उन्होंने कहा है—

> "The Committee wish to reiterate that the results of the research work done by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are not Commensurate with the expenditure on the organisation. According to Council's own admission, the requisite integration of research and production as obtaining in western countries is lacking in India."

यहां साफ़-साफ़ कहा गया है कि आप एक तरफ लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन इसका लाभ उन को नही मिल रहा है, आप का टैकनीकल नो हाऊ स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को नहीं मिल रहा है। इस का लाभ उन को मिलना चाहिये तथा यह जानकारी आप को इन छोटे-छोटे इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स के द्वारा तक पहुँचानी चाहिये, तभी वे इस को जान पायेंगे और उसके बाद उन की जो अपनी कठिनाइयां हैं उन को दूर करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

आप ने स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की बहुत चर्चा की है, लेकिन बैंकिंग कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 118 पर क्या कहा है, मैं संक्षिप्त रूप में उसको यहां पर उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं—

"These units have, however, a number of problems in regared to bank and Credit, and their future dovelopment would depend upon how best policies could be devised to meet them."

आप की पालिसी के बारे मे साफ-साफ कहा है। अगर आप की पालिसीज ठीक है तो स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज जीवित रह सकती हैं, अगर पालिसीज ठीक नहीं है नो वे जीवित नही रह सकती।

सभापति महोदय, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज एम्पलायमेन्ट का बहुत बड़ा सोर्स हैं, क्योंकि बड़े उद्योग तो अधिककांश स्वचालित रूप ग्रहण करते जा रहे हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत एम्पलायमेन्ट घटता जा रहा है। गांवों के दूर क्षेत्रों में लगी हुई इण्डस्ट्रीज ज्यादा एम्पलायमेन्ट दे सकती हैं, लेकिन यह दूरी बढ़ती जा रही है, दोनों दिशाओं में बढ़ती जा रही हैं, एक तरफ बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है—इन दोनों विषमताओं को दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो आप को स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में फिर से विचारे करना होगा इनमें कन्ज्यूमर गुडस इण्डस्ट्रीज का विकास भी सतोष जनक नहीं है।

आज हमारे गांव के अन्दर जो आदिवासी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उन के अन्दर बसने वाली आबादी को यदि लिया जाये तो यह आबादी 17 प्रतिशत के करीब बनती है। उन लोगों के लिये छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं, जैसे लकड़ी से चलने वाले उद्योग, चमड़े के उद्योग, दूसरे बहुत सारे उद्योग जिनकी वस्तुएँ गांवों में पैदा होती हैं, लेकिन इन की तरफ आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जब आपने गांव की कृषि पर आधारित, गांव की उपज पर आधारित उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है, तो स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की बात करना ही व्यर्थ है। आप इस को कुछ शहरों तक सीमित न रखिये, अगर आप इस को इसी तरह से रखेंगे तो उद्योगों की उन्नति की आप जिस प्रकार से अपेक्षा करते हैं, वह अपेक्षित उन्नति सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप जितना आउट-फुट चाहते थे, वह नही हुआ—चाहे प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर हो। इस के बारे में फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के मध्यावधि एप्रेजल मे साफ-साफ कहा गया है कि आज हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की क्या दशा है—

"The performance of the running enterprises in the public sector has not been altogether satisfactory. Production in many of the major units is still substantially below the installed capacity."

यह बात आपकी अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कही गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गांव के अन्दर बसने वाले जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं जिनके लिए आपने कहा है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रो में उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं उन की उन्नति हो और आपने अपनी योजना भी बनाई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जिन क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया है वह किसी भी प्रदेश के हों, राजस्थान के हों, मध्य प्रदेश के हों, बिहार या बंगाल के हों, जो भी पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उन में उद्योग स्थापित करने की सम्भावना का पता लगा कर अधिक से अधिक उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा। सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि आपका जो टेक्निकल नो हाउ है ज्ञान है वह इन लोगों तक पहुंचे, उनकी जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हों उनको दूर करें ताकि लोग आगे आ कर अपने उद्योग—चाहे वह छोटे हो या

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

मध्यम हों—मैं अपना पैसा लगाने के लिए राजी हों और इस प्रकार से हमारे यहां औद्योगिक प्रगति सम्भव हो सके। आपकी छोटी कर योजना का क्या हुआ ? मुझे पता चला है कि वह योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने सैकड़ों एकड़ भूमि उस हेतु क्यों दी ? क्या यह जनता के साथ धोका नहीं है।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट उद्योग की बड़ी सम्भावना है। एक पत्र के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि महिया में कोई कारखाना खुलने वाला है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने नीमच में एक सीमेंट का कारखाना खोलने के लिए लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट प्राप्त किया था, वहां पर कारखाना खोलने की सारी प्रक्रिया हो चुकी थी, मशीनरी आने वाली थी लेकिन जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है वह सीमेंट का कारखाना असम में चला गया है। नीमच के लोग आशा करते है कि हमारे यहां सीमेंट का कारखाना खुलेगा लेकिन मुझे उत्तर मिला कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस पर विचार किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो उद्योग स्थापित होने वाला था वह पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कैसे चला गया ?

मैं चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में कागज के उद्योग तथा अन्य उद्योगों की बड़ी सम्भावनायें है जिनका पता लगा करके उन उद्योगों को वहां पर स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ जो अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं जैसे चम्बल के बीहड़ उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए वहां पर मेजर, बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करगे ऐसी मेरी अपेक्षा है।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपकी जो औद्योगिक नीति है वह एक व्यावहारिक स्वरूप ग्रहण करे। इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइवेट सेक्टर, पब्लिक सेक्टर या ज्वाइन्ट सेक्टर के विवाद के चक्कर में न पड़कर राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखेंगे जिससे कि देश की आर्थिक उन्नति हो, सामाजिक उन्नति हो और सारे देश की प्रगति हो सके और इस प्रकार से औद्योगिक विकास को आगे बढ़ायें कि जिसमें कि सभी क्षेत्रों में उन्नति के समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ में आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं सरकार उन पर उचित ध्यान देगी।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद अब हम रजत जयन्ती का आयोजन करने जा रहे हैं। मैंने बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार किया कि जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में जितनी प्रगति हमको मिली हैं, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उतनी प्रगति हमको नहीं मिली है—इसका क्या कारण है। हम अनुभव करते हैं कि हमारी औद्योगिक नीति में अपेक्षाकृत कोई भयानक दोष है जिसमें क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि हमारे जीवन में कोई ओज और प्रवाह न हो तो हम कोई कार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हम प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करके आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिला स्तर पर और प्रदेशीय स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता है। जिन उद्योगों के विकास की सम्भावना है उन उद्योगों को एक नियोजन के साथ स्थापित किया जाये तभी यह औद्योगिक विकास संभव हो सकता है। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। मैं इस पचड़े में बहुत नहीं पड़ता कि लाइसेंस का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है और न इसी बात में पड़ता हूं कि इन्डस्ट्रीज कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ मे ही बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि लायसेंस देने का जो आपका सिस्टम है वह कुछ सुलभ हो, इसमें बड़ा समय खराब होता है, रुपया खराब होता है, इंडस्ट्री के लिए काम करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन कम मिलता है।

ऐसा सुलभ तरीका हो कि शीघ्रता से लाइसेंस मिल जाए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जो स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं, उसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों का सम्पर्क होता है, साथ होता है, सलाह-मशविरा होता है। आप ऐसा सिस्टम नियोजित कीजिए जिससे कि अधिक सुविधाजनक हो सके और लाइसेंस लेने वालों को बहुत दिक्कत न हो। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानता हूं और केन्द्र से जो भी लाइसेंस मिलते हैं उनसे भी मैं परिचित हूं। मुझे मालूम होता है कि इसमे समय बहुत खराब होता है।

क्या कारण है कि यू० पी० मे जितने जिले हैं उनमें से लगभग 36 जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है और करीब सौ ऐसे जिले हमारे देश में हैं। इसमें विचार कीजिए कि आपने किसी को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित कर दिया, कुछ सुविधा देने का सकल्प किया, पर किसी को लाइसेंस नही दिया, कोई उद्योग वहां नही खुल सके। तो गवर्नमेंट को प्रयास ऐसा करना चाहिए पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या ज्वाइंट सैक्टर हो या निजी सैक्टर हो कि वह इंडस्ट्री की दिशा में भी जाए। यह सही है कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जो सबसे पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं उनमें इंडस्ट्री माइंडेड लोग नहीं हैं, इंडस्ट्री चलाने की प्रतिभा उनमें नहीं है। तो गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिए जिससे इंडस्ट्री वहां पर स्थापित हो। अनुदान दे देने से ही इंडस्ट्री कायम नहीं हो सकती है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आया हूं वहां एक औद्योगिक स्टेट बना हुआ है, हमारा अनुमान है कि 15-16 वर्षों से बना हुआ है और इमारत खड़ी है, परन्तु उद्योग नहीं है। स्टेट है, बिना उद्योग का, किसी प्रकार की न कोई इंडस्ट्री है, न किसी ने लाइसेंस लिया, न प्रयास किया। इस प्रकार की जो असमानता है, इसको दूर कीजिए।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र भी व्यापक काम कर रहे हैं। मैं देखता हूं कि जो उनको अनुदान या कर्ज दिया जाता है, बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो अनुभवी नही हैं, नौजवान हैं, अपने कार्यों को शुरू करते है, गवर्नमेंट उनसे रुपया वसूल करती है किस्त का और इतनी सख्ती से कदम उठाती है कि उनको उत्साह से काम करने की क्षमता नहीं रह जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें उदारता बरती जानी चाहिए और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह देखें कि क्या वह ईमानदारी से उद्योग चला रहे हैं। अगर ईमानदारी से चला रहे हैं तो अपने कानूनों को शिथिल करना चाहिए, उदारतापूर्वक काम करना चाहिए और विशेष सुविधायें देनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लघु उद्योग की जो उत्पादित चीजें हैं, उनको विदेशों में भेजने के लिए व्यापारिक सुविधायें अधिक मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ अंचलों में करघा उद्योग बड़ा विकसित है, सूत नहीं मिलता है। उदाहरण देना मै मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूं, एक उदाहरण आपको दिशा दिखाने के लिए देना चाहता हूं कि मऊ में जयपुरिया का एक छोटा सा सूत का कारखाना है जो वहा के मुकामी लोगों को नही मिलता है अधिक मूल्य पाने के लालच में यह मद्रास चला जाता है। यह अच्छा होता कि जयपुरिया औद्योगिक केन्द्र मद्रास के किसी भी जिले में खोल दिया जाता और वहां आसानी से दिया जाता। इस प्रकार के मैं और उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जनपद और ब्लाक स्तर पर गवर्नमेंट को खेती के औजार बनाने के कारखाने खोलने चाहियें, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हों या पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों या किसी और क्षेत्र में हों। बहुत से ट्यूबवेल लगाये गये हैं, मोटरें है या और चीजें है

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे]

जिनमें दिक्कत पैदा होती है। उनकी मरम्मत का कोई इन्तजाम नही होता है। जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं वह मुनासिब मरम्मत नही कर पाते है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कारखानों में बनने वाली चीजों की मरम्मत का इन्तजाम भी ब्लाक स्तर और जिला स्तर पर होना चाहिये।

चौथी बात मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है वह गिरावट पर है। मशीने पुरानी है, साथ ही वह भय भी है कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायेगा। और भी अनेक कारण है जिनकी वजह से मिले बन्द होती चली जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन जिलों का संचालन करने के लिये एक कारपोरेशन सगठित किया है। मुझे बहुत समीप से इन मिलों को जानने का अवसर मिला है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो भी टेक्सटाइल मिलें हैं उनमें क्या ऐसी भी कोई पुरानी मिल हैं जो हर साल घाटे पर न चलती हो और जिसको सरकार सिक मिल के नाम से कारपोरेशन द्वारा चलाती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने घाटे की कोई सीमा बांधी है? और उनको चलाने मे सरकार किस तार्किक उपसंहार पर पहुंचेगी जरा आप इस पर गौर कर लीजिये। मैं ऐसी मिलो का सचालन करने के लिये अपनी अनुमति नही दे सकता जिनके बारे मे निश्चय है कि वह प्रत्येक साल घाटे पर चलती चली जा रही है। ऐसा करना राजकीय धन का दुरुपयोग होगा।

पांचवी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में अगर हम प्रदेश स्तर पर विचार करें तो बड़ी विषमता है, बड़ी असमानता है। एक तरफ अत्यन्त विकसित औद्योगिक केन्द्र हैं और दूसरी तरफ निरा खेती पर जीवन निर्वाह करने वाले लाखो की तादाद में इन्सान बसे हुए है। हमारी नीति में जरूर कुछ दोष है जिसके कारण हम इस दिशा में समानता नही ला सकते है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा राज्य है और उसके विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने और केन्द्र ने कुछ कदम भी उठाये हैं और उनकी श्रेणी भी कर दी है। लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं है। उससे सन्तुलन नहीं बैठता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की थोड़ी सी पाकेट्स हैं। अगर मैं गिनना चाहूं तो चार पांच है, कानपुर है, गाजियाबाद है, अलीगढ़ है, मेरठ है, यह ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जहां औद्योगिक विकास दृष्टिगत होता है। बाकी सारे का सारा क्षेत्र बीरान पडा हुआ है। इस का क्या कारण है? कुछ हमारी नीति में दोष है, हमारे काम करने के तरीके में दोष है। केवल प्रजा का दोष नहीं है। अगर आप समाज का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो आप को इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिये, अगर आप समाज में प्रगति लाना चाहते हैं तो प्रजा का समर्थन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित करने की सारी जिम्मेदारी तो सरकार की है। सरकार साधन सम्पन्न है, सरकार के पास हर प्रकार के व्यक्ति है, सरकार के पास हर प्रकार की ऐसी स्थिति है जिसके द्वारा वह उसका संचालन कर सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, भले ही वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र हो या निजी क्षेत्र हो अथवा विदेशी और अपने देश की सरकार के सहयोग का क्षेत्र हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि चाहे निजी अथवा किसी भी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें उनमें पिछड़े जिलों की और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये? उत्तर प्रदेश मे बनारस, गोरखपुर और फैजाबाद कमिश्नरिया है। यहां से वहां तक आप चले जाइये परम्परागत जो थोड़ा बहुत रोजगार है वह भी क्षीण होता चला जा रहा है। केवल खेती ही जीविका का साधन रह गई है। भयानक बाढ़ें, सिंचाई के साधन नहीं, विकास नहीं हुआ, आवागमन के साधन नहीं और इस स्थिति में वहां का सारे का सारा

भूखंड पड़ा हुआ है। इस पर जरा आप गौर करें, आखिर इसका भविष्य क्या होगा? यह किस तरह से विकसित हो सकेगा? इसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर नहीं है? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जैसे ट्रैक्टर हैं, स्कूटर हैं, या अणु शक्ति है, टेलीफोन है, विद्युत है या रामोद्योग हैं, इनका आप सर्वेक्षण करा लें और देख लें कि इस क्षेत्र में इस तरह के उद्योगों के लिए आधारशिला है और अगर न भी हो तो कुछ ऐसा उपाय आप करें कि उद्योग यहां पर स्थापित हो सके। क्या कारण है कि हमारी औद्योगिक प्रगति जो है वह धीमी है? हमारे बड़े-बड़े जो पुराने कल कारखाने हैं वे पुराने हो गए है। उनमे परिवर्तन करने के लिए उद्योगपतियो को जो रुपया लगाने की आवश्यकता है उसे वे नही लगाते है। दूसरे उद्योग स्थापित करते है, पुरानी मिलों को छोड़ देते हैं। इसलिए मे चाहता हूँ कि सतुलित होकर एक ऐसी व्यापक योजना बनाई जाए जिला स्तर से लेकर प्रदेश स्तर तक कि हमारा देश विकसित हो सके, उन्नति कर सके।

इन थोडे से शब्दों के साथ उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत जो डिमांड्ज हैं इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : In this silver jubilee year of Independence, it would be useful to review the progress made in indus trial development of our country. We used to export primary products and industrial raw materials and import finished goods and services. From this state of dependence, we had to come out and develop our industries to give employment to our people and to meet the requirments of goods and services from within the country. While the private sector was shy in entering the field of heavy industries, the Government stepped into this field and set up heavy industries mainly with a view to develop our own resources and to reduce dependence on foreign countries.

Now we have reached a stage of development in the public sector undertakings which is, by and large, satisfactory, although of the various projects need to be vastly improved if these projects are to generates wealth. Today most of the public sector undertakings are incurring losses and Government have to subsidised them. The time has now come to recognise that it would be crime against the people if the losses are allowed to continue to be incurred in these projects year after year. The performance of both the sectors, private and public, in depressing in regard to quality and price in comparison with the quality and price of corresponding products in the international market. So long as the international prices are very much lower than the domestic prices, you cannot stop smuggling nor can you earn profit by export or foreign exchange by export. Sir, smuggling today has assumed such gigantic proportions as has never happened before. While we are asked to be content with occasional seixure of contraband goods, we have rarely heard of smugglers having been caught and brought to book. There is thus a whole racket in operation for which I hold the Government responsible.

Our economy has deprived the consumer of the benfit of industrialisation. It is the present policy of the Government, as a result of which the purchasing power of the rupee has been dragged down to nearly 15 paise over a period of 25 years. We have a cost plus price structure. As the cost rises, the prices rise. The costs rise because production is not plentiful. With a larger volume of money circulation, there is larger purchasing power. But if the production of goods and services does not keep pace with the growth in the volume of money circulation, then we have a spectacle of rising prices and shrinking income as it is today. This will ruin the people.

Today, organised labour compelled by the rising cost of living to push up their demand. When we concede the demands, we have a further rise in the coast of living. How long the consumer including organised labour will be subjected to such helplessness is a matter which I expect the Government to consider seriously if claims to serve the people.

Now, I would like to make a few suggestions. First of all, I would suggest that the licensing procedure should be simplified. It is difficult to unde stand why the Government cannot frame a new procedure under which the licensing committee, the

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

capital goods committee, the Foreign Investment Board and other agencies concerned with licensing are called upon to set together and decide applications on the basis of merit. It should be made obligatory that the applicant should be asked to remain present at these meetings to answer by objection or points that may be raised during the discussion, and the letter of intent should be issued on the very next day.

The second point is, the Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development should set apart some time for giving interviews to the industrial Communities to hear the difficulties and complaints and to remove them My third suggession is that while giving licences, 100 percent Indian firms should be given preference over those having collaboration with foreign firms. At present out of a 'business of Rs. 250 crores in pharmaceuticals, a business of Rs. 200 crores is in the hands of foreign controlled firms. Two drugs, furocemide and Indomethacin are allowed to be imported by the foreign firms at Rs. 3,000 per kg whereas these two drugs are available at about Rs. 300 per kg in the world market. The foreign firms are thus making huge profits repatriate them to their countries. If licencs for these drugs are given to Indian firms, they can import the basic drugs at much lower rates and thus they can have foreign exchange.

My fourth suggestion is that the applications for establishment of industrial units in small villages with a population of 1000 or less and more than fifty miles from a big city should get first priority at the hands of Government in the matter of licence, supply of electric power and water, telephone facilities etc.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai) : While supporting the demands of The Ministry of Industrial Deve lopment, I should like to point out certain basic points with which this Government and our policy are con- cerned.

The first thing we are seriously concerned with is the policy of industrialisation. We achieved Independence in 1947 and immediately thereafter in 1948 the industrial policy resolution was adopted. That was reiterated in 1956 and it was clearly indicated that there must be co-ordination in industrial development within three sectors— public sector, private sector and the co-operative sector. Another important aspect of this resolution was that there should be prevention of concentration of economic power in a few hands.

The whole idea in adopting this policy was that industrial development must benefit the people. Industrialisation should not be the concern of the industrialists alone but should be the concern of the people and the whole nation. As far back as 1938 the Industries Ministers of the provincial Governments met in Delhi and passed a resolution that India must have industrialisation in a planned manner so that poverty could be banished and unemployment could be liquidated. Going back still further in 1931 the Congress came to the conclusion that without nationalisation of the key industries, poverty could not be banished and employment opportunities could not be created.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : We are even now hesitating about nationalisation of key industries, but in 1931 the Congress passed a resolution at Karachi demanding nationalisation of key industries.

When we are discussing about industrial development, we have to know clearly that industrialisation can proceed along two paths. When industrialisation advanced along the capitalist path in England it created hungry forties in the 19th century by creating colossal unemployment and aggravating poverty. Industrialisation along the capitalist path is creating hungry decades in India. We are now discussing how to banish poverty in India. "Garibi Hatao" has been our main slogan, after two decades of planning aimed at socialism. This Parliament adopted in 1954 socialism as the goal before our national planning. But what we achieved after that was industrialisation along the capitalist path. So, monopolies increased. To that extent, we have deviated from socialism. In 1963, the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru raised the question, "Where has the increased wealth after independence gone ?" The

answer to it was given by the Mahalanobis Committee. The Committee found that 50 per cent of the taxed income in the corporate sector had gone to 10 per cent of the urban rich and 58 per cent of the rural land had gone to the 10 per cent of the rural rich. The assets of Birlas which was Rs. 40 crores in 1947 increased to Rs 515 crores in 1967-68. On the other side, what was the extent of poverty? In 1964, the National Sample Sorvey revealed that 20 million of our people lived on 10½ paise per day, 60 million on 25 paise a day and 60 per cent of the population on Rs. 20 a month.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : I am just building up the point. Give me 10 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am giving only 10 minutes to each speaker. You have already taken 10 minutes. Please stop now.

18 hrs.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : What is the main problem before us ? We have the slogan of *garibi hatao*. How can we remove poverty ? How are we going to establish socialism in our country ? If we look at any socialist country, the first task is to nationalise all key industries. The first task that has to be achieved is to abolish all monopolies. In socialist countries at least 90 percent of the industries are in the hands of the State. But in India two-thirds of the industrial economy is under the control of the private sector. Even the public sector is functioning more to cater to the needs of the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now. His time is up.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : I want another ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper to ask for more time or not to resume the seat. Whenever I give time to a Member, I ring the bell two minutes before his time is over so that he may conclude in another two minutes. So, when the member hears the second bell he must resume his seat. I cannot treat him differently from other hon. Members and give him more time. He may conclude in another two minutes.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : I was about to refer to what Nehru said about our industrial developent. He said that the public sector must act as the cannon at the hill-top to control the private sector at the foothills, which must be surrounded by a vast co-operative sector of the people, particularly the rural masses. The idea was to squeeze out the private sector under the pincers of the public sector and the co-operative sector. If we really mean socialism, then we have to develop the public sector and the co-operative sector to squeeze out the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To put it in one word, you want everything to be nationalised.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : Now there is talk of joint sector. The Prime Minister has also mentioned the term "joint sector". In this context, I would like to give the instance of China. In China the joint sector was started in 1949 when some dividend was paid for the assets of the capitalists in the private sector. In 1956 that dividend was substituted by interest at five per cent. In 1962 payment of interest was terminated. Thus joint sector was used as a means to socialist transformation. In our country also this close preserve of the private industrialists may be squeezed out through the joint sector as a strategy of socialist transformation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may resume his seat as his time is up.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं उद्योग विभाग की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में उद्योग विभाग ने बहुत काम किया है जिसकी मैं सराहना एवं प्रशंसा करता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री महोदय से दो तीन निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूं। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां पर सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता ट्रैक्टर्स की है। आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एग्रो इण्डस्ट्री में लगभग 25 हजार प्रार्थना-पत्र ट्रैक्टर्स के लिए पड़े हुए हैं परन्तु मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल-भाग, जहां एक ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने का लाइसेन्स दिया गया था, भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री ने दिया था प्रतापगढ़

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे]

में लेकिन न जाने क्या कारण है कि आज वहां कारखाना नहीं लग रहा है और वहां से हटाने के लिये, जिन महोदय को लाइसेन्स दिया गया था वे केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकार को प्रभावित करने के बडे कदम उठा रहे हैं। मैं उद्योग मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि एक बार जिस स्थान पर लाइसेन्स दिया जाये उसको फिर वहा से हटाने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार की बात और शर्तें न मानी जाये। जिन महोदय को लाइसेन्स दिया गया था, जब उन्हे लाइसेन्स मिला तब प्रतापगढ मे बिजली उपलब्ध थी, जमीन उपलब्ध थी और रेलवे की सुविधा भी थी परन्तु आज न जाने क्या कारण है कि वहा से हटाने के लिए अथक प्रयास कर रहे है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री माननीय पडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने केन्द्रीय उद्योग विभाग को लिखा कि 1972 तक मैं उस कारखाने के लिए बिजली दू गा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ऐसे जो कारखाने है, जहा लाइसेन्स दे दिया गया है उनको हटाने के लिए अगर प्रयास किया जाता है तो उसका क्या कारण है, इसकी जानकारी करने के लिए आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय उद्योग मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूगा कि सी० बी० आइ० की इक्वायरी कराये कि क्या कारण है कि वहा से हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात, मान्यवर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में और देश मे जो कुटीर उद्योग बन्द होने जा रहे है, उसका क्या कारण है। क्या उद्योग विभाग ने उस पर विचार करने का प्रयास किया है? क्या उद्योग विभाग ने उस ओर सोचा है? अगर नहीं तो क्यों? आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो कुटीर उद्योग की रीढ रही वह रहा सूत, सूत बुनना, बुनकरों का उद्योग रहा। आप जानते होंगे कि अभी कुछ दिन हुए हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के 25 हजार बुनकरों ने लखनऊ में विधान सभा के सामने प्रदर्शन किया, माननीया प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिले और उसके बावजूद भी आजमगढ में जो स्टेपल यार्न का कारखाना है मऊनाथ भजन मे, वहां का बना हुआ स्टेपल यार्न, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कहने के बावजूद भी वहां के बुनकरों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिनकी रोजी-रोटी सूत बुनने और कपड़ा बुनने से चलती है।

मान्यवर आज देश को आगे बढाने की जरूरत है, समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने की जरूरत है। आज यह चाहिये कि जो लाइसेंस देने की नीति है उसमे आमलचल परिवर्तन किया जाये। अगर देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, उद्योग शहर शहर मे खोलना है, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपनी उद्योग लाइसेस की नीति मे परिवर्तन किया जाए। आज लाईसेंस के लिए दो दो और तीन तीन साल लग जाते हैं।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नही है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है, आप बोलिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की मिले हैं और गन्ना मिलो से कई प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गन्ना मिलों के ऊपर कौन-कौन से उद्योग निर्भर हैं? क्या गन्ना मिलों से जो गन्ने की खुई निकलती है उससे कागज का कारखाना नहीं चलाया जा सकता? अगर चलाया जा सकता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कौन सा कदम इसके लिये उठाना चाहती है।

बम्बई के ऐतिहासिक कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में फैसला किया गया था कि गन्ने की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि गन्ने की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का आदेश उनको दिया जाये। मैं जानता हूं कि गन्ने के मिलमालिकों ने...

सभापति महोदय : इस मांग का सम्बन्ध इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट से है, इसलिए आप इण्डस्ट्रीज पर बोलें। गन्ने का मामला मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल वह भाग है जिसकी परवाह अंग्रेजों ने भी नहीं की। आज हमारे यहां समाजवादी सरकार बनी है। वहां की गरीब जनता और किसान मजदूरों को विश्वास है कि उन जिलों के लिए कुछ काम किया जायेगा। हमारे पूर्वांचल में कागज का कारखाना खोलने के लिए हर सुविधा प्राप्त है। इसलिए इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

सूत बनाने की इंडस्ट्री पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पब्लिक सेक्टर मे खोली जानी चाहिये जिससे वहां के बुनकरो की समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो भी लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं वह उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों को दिये जा रहे हैं जिनके पास पचासों कारखाने हैं और वह लाइसेंस उन्हीं स्थानों के लिए दिये जा रहे हैं जहां पर कारखानों की एक भीड़ सी लगी है। वहां पर दिन-रात कारखाने बनते हैं और बन रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि लाइसेंस ऐसे स्थानों के लिए दिये जायें जिन क्षेत्रों में किसी भी प्रकार के और कारखाने नहीं हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल भाग और पहाड़ी अंचल किन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहे हैं। वहां के गरीब किसान मजदूरों की स्थिति की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। वह लोग अपने उपयोग का अन्न और वस्त्र बेच कर अपने लड़कों को इंजीनियरिंग पढ़ाते हैं।

मैं एक अपील करना चाहता हूं। कहा गया है—

हूदें यों बांध रखी हैं हरम के पासवानों ने
बिना तोड़े इन्हें फरियाद पहुंचाना भी मुश्किल है।

अफसरशाही ने इस उद्योग विभाग को इस तरह से घेर रखा है कि एक लाइसेंस लेने के लिए कई कई चक्कर लगाने के बाद भी और कई वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी वह नहीं मिलता है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मुझे क्षमा किया जाए इस उदाहरण को देने के लिए। आज इस देश में आक्सीजन पर ब्रिटिश कम्पनी का प्रभुत्व है। इलाहाबाद के एक कुशल इंजीनियर ने निवेदन किया उद्योग मंत्री से इसके लाइसेंस के लिए और कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आक्सीजन का कोई भी कारखाना नहीं है और उसे अनुमति दी जाए वहां इसकी फैक्ट्री लगाने की। दो साल से यह प्रार्थनापत्र उद्योग विभाग की टोकरी मे पड़ा हुआ है। ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को इसके बारे में मालूम हो गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे इलाहाबाद में वह इंजीनियर कारखाना लगाना चाहता है। उसकी उस कम्पनी मे पन्द्रह साल की सर्विस थी। इसकी परवाह भी न करते हुए उसको निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया। यह हालत है उद्योग विभाग की। इन सब त्रुटियों से बचने के लिए, इन सब बुराइयों से हटने के लिए मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश के जिन अंचलों में, जिन भागों में उद्योग नहीं हैं वहां उद्योग खोले जाएं। लाइसेंस बड़े-बड़े शहरों और बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थानों को ही नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें। उनको ये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें जिनके ऊपर लाखों करोड़ों रुपया कर्जे का है, टैक्स का बकाया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उद्योग विभाग की अपनी मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the

*The original speech was delivered in Kannad.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a few points.

People thought that after the election, a new direction would be given to the Industrial Policy of the Government. But I am sorry to say that no definite policy has so far been laid down by the Government. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to re-orient the industrial policy to suit the needs of the people I hope the Prime Minister will take suitable steps in this direction. Otherwise people will lose their faith in the Government. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard.

It is of vital importance to know as to what should be our future industrial policy, whether to encourage private or public sector in the context of the growing unemployment in the country. There should be a dynamic policy to solve the unemployment problem in the near future. The responsibility of the Centre in this regard is very great. It is necessary in this connection to look at the industrial growth in the various States and take suitable steps to remove the imbalanced economic and industrial growth

Being a member representing the State of Mysore in this House, I have on a number of occasions, brought this fact, namely, the imbalanced growth to the notice of the Centre. Once again I urge upon the Government to see that the backward States receive proper attention at the hands of the Centre, so that the backward region would also come up to the expected level in the matter of economic development.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This will provide an opportunity for the proper development of districts in the State which will in turn result in adequate employment opportunities to the people of the area. Any delay in this regard is not conducive to the development of industries.

Sir, it has been noticed that after the election, some of the big industrialists are thriving and are indulging in corrupt practices. This should be put an end to. To our dismay we find that Tata and Birla groups continue to flourish under the patronage of the Government. Loan is provided to them at a lower rate of interest. It is only the big industrialists who are getting financial assistance.

The steel industry in Mysore is not producing the desired result because of mismanagement. I request the Central Government to take suitable action to set right the working of the steel industry, he may state, there is a cement factory set up by Birlas. As a result of setting up this factory, there is air polution around the factory area. With the result the coconut trees have been completely destroyed. Government is not getting its due from this company and they are in tax arrears. There is complete mismanagement and the Board of Directors are indulging in malpractices. I once again request the Government to look into this and take prompt action.

The Planning Commission had examined the setting up of certain industries in eight or nine backward districts of the mysore State. Till now no action appears to have been taken. I request that the Government will look into and consider the desirability of meeting the demands of this region.

I thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands. With this, I conclude.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, कोई भी कारखाना जब लगाया जाता है तो वह उस की भौगोलिक स्थिति पर लगता है। या तो उसका रॉ मैटीरियल हो या कोई नया मार्केट हो या कोई ऐसा साधन हो तभी कोई कारखाना लग सकता है। जबर्दस्ती कोई भी कारखाना लगा दिया जाता है किसी जगह

पर भी तो उस कारखाने में सिवाय नुकसान के कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता और आज कल यही स्थिति हमारे यहां चल रही है। जब कारखाना लोग जबर्दस्ती अपने यहां खींच लेते हैं, अपने प्रभाव से उसको लगाने की चेष्टा करते हैं और उस कारखाने में नुकसान होता है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि— सलहदीपुरा में राजस्थान के अंदर आयरन पैराइट्स का बहुत बड़ा खनिज भंडार निकला है। जिस के ऊपर खाद का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद के कारखाने के लिये सारी बातों का प्रबन्ध सलहदीपुरा में हो सकता है लेकिन यह कह कर उस कारखाने की योजना को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है कि वहां पर पानी की कमी है। जब कि जियालाजिकल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट ने वहां पर साबित कर दिया है कि वहां पर पानी का अतुल भंडार है और ट्यूब वेल्स लगाये जा सकते हैं।

अब मैं उस कारखाने की एकानमी के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। उस कारखाने में सुपर फास्फेट और आयरनपाइराइट से जो खाद बनेगी उसकी ज्यादातर खपत उत्तर भारत में है जो कि सलहदीपुरे के नजदीक पड़ता है। लेकिन पोलिटिकल कारणों से या अन्य कारणों से मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि उस कारखाने को कहीं दूसरी जगह ले जाने की बात की जा रही है। जब इस तरह से कारखाने के जाते हैं तो वहां दोनों तरह की गड़बड़ियां होती हैं— न वह कारखाना चलता है और न उन आदमियों में विश्वास पैदा होता है। इन कारखानों के बारे में इस बात का खास तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि मारकेटिंग कहां है, उस की भौगोलिक स्थिति क्या है इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर कारखाने लगाये जाने चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये की लागत के कारखाने को दूसरी जगह ले जायेंगे तो उन से जो लोस होगा उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी। इस लिये मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ishaque.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 27, 1972/ Vaisakha 7, 1894 (Saka).